

Wendell Willkie's Welcome Chungking's Greatest Fete; Distillery Output Diverted

The World's Day—October 2, 1942

Willkie: Chungking Stages Great Demonstration

Greatest demonstration ever accorded a foreigner in Chungking greeted Wendell Willkie when he stepped out of his plane "Tien Shan" (Heavenly Mountain) after a 4,000-mile air journey from Kuibyshev, Russia. After flying across the semidesert of Sinkiang, making way-stops, Mr. Willkie was greeted at the airport by some 10,000 representatives of various organizations, including members of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's cabinet, Lieut. Gen. Joseph Stilwell, Chief of Staff of Allied forces in China, and U. S. Ambassador Clarence E. Gauss. [Page 6.]

Washington: U. S. Distillery Output Diverted

The War Production Board ordered the entire output of the nation's distilleries diverted into industrial alcohol for wartime purposes after Oct. 8. About half the industry, by volume, has been converted to industrial alcohol production in the course of this year.

Senator Thomas (D) of Oklahoma asked a Senate Agricultural Subcommittee to have its counsel thoroughly check information he had received that "we can procure all, or a substantial part of all, our rubber needs from South America."

Meat supplies allotted to packers for civilian consumption was cut nearly 20 per cent in a preliminary to the rationing program.

Three ships a day are sliding down ways of the nation's shipyards, the Maritime Commission announced. This reaching of the promised goal sent 93 new cargo vessels into the water during September, with a deadweight tonnage of 1,009,800.

Abandonment by States of their individual sales taxes in favor of a Federal sales tax for the duration is recommended by Senator Clyde L. Herring (D) of Iowa.

Recaps for passenger car tires were doubled by the Office of Price Administration in an order designed to save casings that otherwise might be worn beyond repair.

Thirty farm jobs have been listed by the War Manpower Commission for the guidance of local draft boards in passing on questions of deferment.

An additional \$600,000,000 was made available for defense housing when President Roosevelt approved legislation increasing such funds from \$600,000,000 to \$1,200,000,000, to provide about 205,000 housing units for war workers and 70,000 dormitory units for civilian workers at Army posts, camps and stations.

In Europe: Nazi Oil Shortage Seen in Order

Nazi oil shortage was reflected in a new government decree from the Ministry of Munitions ordering all heavy motor trucks to substitute generator gas for liquid fuel, and that motors used in industry and shipping make similar conversion wherever possible. Generator gas is made from ordinary firewood chopped into blocks and stoked in tanks similar to a charcoal oven.

Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's special envoy to the Vatican, who is on his way home after conferences with the Pope, stated in Lisbon that his mission was not yet finished and that he was leaving shortly for London. Earlier he conferred with Portuguese Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar.

Two recent bomb explosions at Liège, in Belgium—one in a factory where several Nazis, Belgian Nazis, were injured and another which wrecked a German labor exchange—were reported by Free Belgian News Agency in London.

One thousand Netherlands children were reported by the Daily Express in London to have been seized by German authorities in the Netherlands as hostages. Children were said to be most from Jewish families.

Vichy alleged that French police had no part in the recent arrest of 1,400 American citizens in the occupied portion of France. [Page 6.]

New England: Newport Naval Station Inspected

Four New England Governors inspected the naval training station at Newport, R. I. [Page 4.]

American affairs will be intimately bound up with both European and Asiatic events after the war is won, Prof. George B. Cressey, predicted before the Wesleyan Institute on the Far East. [Page 4.]

Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, addressing New Hampshire Democratic convention, called for election of Congressmen who will support the President's postwar peace plans. [Page 2.]

National: A. F. of L. Committee Hears Higgins

Andrew J. Higgins testified in New Orleans before the American Federation of Labor Committee investigating cancellation of the Higgins Corporation contract to build 200 Liberty ships that he offered to waive the entire \$28,000,000 profit if permitted to complete the now abandoned Michoud Shipyard, Holt Ross, Committee Chairman, announced.

16,000,000 Tons Before Jan. 1 Is Cry All Along the Scrap Line

The steel mills must have 7,000,000 tons of scrap on hand by January 1, 1943, if steel production is to continue through the winter months.

This means that between July 1 and December 31, Americans must have collected 16,000,000 tons of iron and steel scrap. Most of this will come from the nation's industries, and just last week the automotive industry pledged itself to comb factories for outmoded dies, castings, and tools to add to the scrap heap.

The movie theaters of the United States—there are 15,000 of them—joined yesterday in the scrap drive. They will publicize the scrap campaign by the showing of special

films and will also actively engage in the collection of the scrap.

They have inaugurated a three-point program: (1) They will advertise scrap metal or rubber matinee, admission to which may be had by bringing to the theater five pounds of scrap per person. (2) They will hold other scrap matinees publicized by the theater at which the scrap is to be turned in at a near-by salvage depot. (3) In large centers four or five first-run theaters will band together in giving similar shows, the scrap to be turned in at a suitable receiving station and admission tickets given out.

Producers and distributors have agreed to charge nothing for the pictures shown at the scrap matinees. Three short films on scrap

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Hambro Challenge

Norway's distinguished statesman, Carl J. Hambro, writes the second contribution to The Christian Science Monitor's Fall Series on "The World We Want" today. In an article of great breadth and vision, he challenges the big democracies to rise above power politics in the peace-making to come, and outlines the kind of political world wherein all nations, big and small, can overcome mistrust of each other and live in security.

First Page of Second Section.

Weather Predictions

RAIN COOL COLD WARM
Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Federal Law On Absentees Aids N.E. Vote

New vote-by-mail privilege available in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire.

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

At least 100,000 additional soldiers and sailors from New England will be eligible to vote for United States Senator and Representative in the November election because of recent enactment of a Federal absentee voting law.

This is the outstanding effect in this region of the controversial law signed by President Roosevelt Sept. 16, which sets aside local voting restrictions in many, although not all, of the States, a survey by The Christian Science Monitor disclosed today.

The new vote-by-mail privilege will be available to service men from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire.

The original purpose of the new statute was merely to give absentee voting rights to members of the armed forces away from home whose States did not already allow such rights. There were only five or six such States, of which New Hampshire was one.

Situation Is Remedied

Although there was some delay in the office of Enoch D. Fuller, Secretary of State for New Hampshire, in deciding whether the new legislation would permit absentee voting in his State, the decision has been made, and the service men from the Granite State—numbering many thousands—will be able to vote this month by mail for all Federal candidates.

Heretofore, under State law, absentees from New Hampshire could vote by mail only for President.

In all the other New England States, the absentee voting privilege already had been granted by State law to duly registered voters at all general elections.

However, during the several months the Federal statute was before Congress, several additions were made to it, extending the absentee balloting right further in those States which already had recognized it. This was done by setting aside several voting qualifications established by the States.

Attacked in Some Places

Because of the precedent involved, the additions were assailed by some Congressmen as tending to weaken the States' control of their elections, although it was hailed by others as a quicker method of reform than separate action in each State would be.

Congress provided, for example, that members of the armed forces, who have not registered to vote in their home communities but are otherwise qualified, may vote for candidates for Federal office (such as Senator and Representative) by mail just as if they had registered. This provision was approved "notwithstanding any provision of state law."

As a result of this, from 80,000 to 100,000 soldiers and sailors from Massachusetts and Rhode Island, who had not registered for one reason or another, such as only recently having come of age, will be able to vote by mail for Federal candidates, provided only they have lived in their State and home community the required length of time.

In the remaining New England States, the new Federal law will have virtually no effect at all. Vermont already allows unregistered citizens to vote by mail if they take the "freeman's oath"; Connecticut has a provision in its Constitution that persons may not vote unless they have personally appeared before election officials to register; and Maine has already held its election.

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

President Finds Nation's Morale Good, War Effort Excellent Throughout U.S.; American Subs Sink 5 Japanese Ships

Allied planes hit Nazi ships in Greek port, bomb Japanese lines in New Guinea.

By the War Editor of
The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

United States submarines have sunk at least five more Japanese vessels in the Far East, bringing the total sunk by American submarines to at least 74. Those sunk, which may be increased by two, include a large seaplane tender and two large cargo vessels.

The Navy also announced that 2 Japanese ships probably were sunk, 2 others were damaged, and 6 Zero fighters were shot down in a recent series of Army air attacks against the Japanese in the Aleutian Islands.

On all fronts the Allies are pushing their attacks against Axis supply lines—a necessary defensive measure to impede the enemy's plans for attack, but not in the nature of an offensive such as might ease the critical Allied situation in Russia.

In addition to the Far East, where American submarines are making an incomparably better showing than the submarines of Japan, American bombers have been disrupting Field Marshal Rommel's supply lines at Pylas, on the westernmost of the three southern headlands of Greece, from which supplies are shipped to Axis forces in Egypt. Tobruk, at the receiving end, likewise is being bombed.

In New Guinea, Beaufighters, Airacobras, and Flying Fortresses from Port Moresby are attacking Japanese supply lines at Salamaua and Buna so effectively that the Japanese appear to be giving up their hazardous attempt on Port Moresby across the Owen Stanley range. The detachments which had entrenched some 32 miles from the port now are reported to have been pushed back to a point 46 miles inland.

The British, too, organized a heavy raid against Flensburg, near the German-Danish border on the Baltic side. This great submarine nest had last been raided Sept. 23. The fact that a week of bad weather had kept RAF planes grounded indicates one of the main weaknesses of air attacks as a substitute for offensive. Continuity of attack is dependent on favorable weather.

In Egypt, where oppressive summer heat is giving way to winter campaigning weather, the British have seized an eminence near the Bir el Munassib depression at the center of the line. A remark thrown out by General Montgomery, commanding the British Eighth Army, that opera-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3



Official United States Navy from Associated Press

The President Visits Shipyard

The President was in good humor when he addressed workers of the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation yard at Portland, Ore., from his automobile during his recent two weeks' tour of the nation. Shipbuilder Henry J. Kaiser (rear seat, center) smiled as he and his workers listened.

President Eases Production Goal; Press Conference in Serious Mien

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—President Roosevelt has emphatically repudiated statements of highest Government officials that the United States is "winning the war" and that production is disappointing.

He has, however, announced what amounts to a surprise downward revision of last January's "Victory" program which called for the production of 60,000 warplanes, 45,000 tanks, 20,000 anti-aircraft guns and 8,000,000 deadweight tons of merchant shipping this year.

The President, just back from his 8,754-mile tour of the nation's defense plants and Army corps, told newspapermen that his 1942 objective actually was to achieve an annual production rate of the above figures by December, 1942. This means that, instead of producing this vast store of new equipment, the President hopes that the United States will have attained a monthly production rate two months hence, which, if it were continued for a year, would meet the above-stated goals.

Ship Goal Nears

It seems virtually certain, however, that one of the "Victory" goals will be achieved this year, since the Maritime Commission has just announced that during the month of September American shipyards built 93 merchant ships with a total of 1,009,800 deadweight tons. This means that during September the country reached the almost incredible goal of a little more than three ships a day. Yet it was not until last May that the country reached the rate of one or more ships a day.

Of the 93 new ships, 67 were Liberty freighters, seven were

We Just Couldn't Tell, Adolf, . . . Until Now

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 2.—Indications today were that although President Roosevelt's nation-wide tour of defense plants was a secret shared by countless Americans, the Axis powers had no inkling of it.

Berlin seemed piqued by the secrecy. During the entire period of the blackout of news of Mr. Roosevelt's movements none of the principal American listening posts heard a line of propaganda that might have indicated knowledge at Berlin, Rome or Tokyo of the trip.

large tankers, seven were cargo-carriers for the British, 10 were of the commission's special C-1, C-2 C-3 classes, one was a combination passenger and cargo ship and one was a large ore carrier.

This September accomplishment was according to Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, head of Commission production, "the most outstanding ship production record ever achieved in world history." Not only were all these ships sent into service, but the average time from keel-laying to launching for Liberty Ships was cut from 83.3 days in August to 70.1 days in September.

Vickery Cites Proof

Admiral Vickery stated that the record was "adequate proof that American shipyard management and labor cannot only achieve the President's shipbuilding objective of 8,000,000 tons deadweight to be built in 1942 but will have ample capacity to turn out 16,000,000 tons in 1943."

President Roosevelt's forceful repudiation of the current "scare" campaign being conducted by some high Government officials also came at the press conference following his trip. Asked to comment on the charge of Assistant Secretary of War Ralph A. Bard that the United States is "still losing the war" and of Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Chief of the Army's Service of Supply, that America is still "anxiously complacent," the President replied that he would not express such opinions today.

Just prior to the question, the President had been expressing gratification not only at the volume of production which he had seen but also at the seriousness with which the overwhelming majority of Americans were tackling the job of winning the war.

Scope of Nelson Comment
Likewise, when told that Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, had said that output during August and September was "spotty" and disappointing, the President voiced disagreement and questioned whether Mr. Nelson's figures applied to the over-all program or merely to a portion of it.

Mr. Nelson had announced that the August production was 14 per cent below the goal.

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

8,754-mile secret tour shows Mr. Roosevelt greatest lag is in Washington.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—President Roosevelt's personal report to the nation, following his unprecedented secret coast-to-coast 8,754-mile tour of defense plants and military installations, is:

That the whole American people are demonstrating a solid and superb morale, that the war spirit is high in every part of the country, that there is everywhere a responsive understanding of the war problems and what must be done to meet them.

That, compared with the rest of the nation, Washington, the very fountainhead of the war effort, is lagging and lethargic; and that almost everybody here is to blame—Congress, sections of the press and radio, and a variety of Administration officials.

That the most vital war plants, producing aircraft, tanks, ships and guns, are now operating at 94 to 95 per cent efficiency and that by the end of the year will be veritably breathing on the "impossible" production goals which the President set last January.

Inflation Strongest Fear

That the American people, while ready to accept sacrifices, have beyond the timid, petitioning policy Washington so often thinks expedient, are jittery about anything which is likely to push up the cost of living and that strong, effective measures against inflation would remove one of the country's greatest fears.

That the President's inspection of 26 military and production centers in 20 cities gave Mr. Roosevelt such a valuable perspective and intimate view of the country that he is already planning a second such tour, possibly in the spring.

That the large and increasing role which women are playing in skilled war production was one of the President's dominant impressions. In many plants women are doing 40 per cent of the work and Mr. Roosevelt felt that soon it would be 50 per cent.

That, contrary, as he said, to some persons and also contrary to remarks made on the floor of Congress since his return, Mr. Roosevelt did not talk with any politicians or national committee-men. He saw the Governors of the 11 States in which he stopped.

Prompt Press Conference
In an hour-long press conference late yesterday afternoon, about five hours after he had returned to the White House, Mr. Roosevelt discussed his trip at length with more than 150 Washington correspondents who, although they had known of his tour from the day he started on Sept. 17, had refrained from writing anything about it under orders of the Office of Censorship.

The President expressed his great appreciation to the press and radio for keeping his travels secret. Obviously elated and buoyant by the results of his tour, which he pronounced "very successful," the President followed his conversational travelogue with a stern, chiding, unsmiling lecture to about everybody concerning what's wrong in Washington.

For several months Washington officials have, by rhetoric and

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Churchill 'Crack Down' Fails To End Second-Front Surmise

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statement in the House of Commons this week "cracking down" on public statements and speculation about the time and place of a second front has already had some effect in lessening press discussions on the subject.

This is expected to act as a brake on future utterances by responsible public men. But it certainly has not ended discussion in newspapers or among the public.

Aid to Russia by a second front continues to be the outstanding topic of the day here. In a country which maintains freedom of discussion, that means it is talked about widely, openly, and continuously.

Why, then, has Mr. Churchill sought to curb speculation? Is it because such speculation is having an adverse effect on the cause of the United Nations?

Is it liable to give information to the enemy?

Does it mean that a second front is getting nearer?

Is it a screen to add to the Nazis' suspense?

Or is it just an attempt to cover up inefficiencies and disagreements on policy in British and Allied commands at a time when public probings coupled with poignant and magnetic Russian appeals are becoming uncomfortable to the men high up?

First it is necessary to point out that Mr. Churchill is not merely voicing a political call to "pipe down" on the second front. The Christian Science Monitor has it on highest authority that both British and American military leaders in London are agreed that second-front talk would if continued in recent detail do serious harm to the United Nations.

It is recognized that the present phase of the war may put a strain on the understanding and sym-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Friday, October 2, 1942

Boston and New England	
News	2, 4, 5
Britain in Wartime	22
Daily Features Page	21
Editorials	22
Financial Pages	16, 18
Hollywood Letter	10
Radio Timetable	4
Real Estate Column	5
Rhode Island Letter	2
Sports Page	14
Theater and Arts	10
The Home Forum	12
"I was free born"	
(With Czech Translation)	
"The Monitor Views the News"	4
Today's Woman	11
Traveltalks	9
Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention	9

Advertising	
Amusement (grouped)	10
Classified	10
Hotel-Resort (grouped)	9
Restaurant (grouped)	14

Historic Ground Joins the Fight



Associated Press

Boston Common Ploughed for Victory Garden

Section of historic ground where American colonists pastured their cows is broken by team and plow to provide extra acreage for growing food for American armed forces and civilians. In background is Massachusetts State House.

New Christian Science Servicemen's Center Is Attracting Many Visitors

16,000,000 Tons of Scrap Metal Sought

Continued from Page 1

have been prepared: "Salvage," featuring an appeal by Donald M. Nelson, "A Letter From Britain" and "We Refuse to Die."

Two prison cells located in the fastnesses of the State House basement, Boston, will join the scrap heap soon, according to an announcement today by Gustav W. Everberg, State superintendent of buildings. The cells were once used for arrests by State Police when the headquarters of that body were located in the State House. Each cell contains an iron cot, which will also be contributed to the cause. This same basement yielded another "find" in the shape of two heavy-iron gates seized in a raid by State Police during the days of prohibition.

A bid has been accepted for the iron fence around the State House, to be demolished Monday at noon. The Roxbury Iron and Metal Company of Boston bid \$12 a ton for the scrap and will get the job. Mr. Everberg estimates that the entire fence when scrapped will weigh between 36 and 37 tons.

The collection this week among individuals in Greater Boston left something to be desired, although as far as education has gone, householders and business men have responded handsomely. The trouble still is that not everyone yet has the faintest idea of how desperate the need for scrap metal is, how important the drive, or how much scrap everyone has in the house.

Said one Ward Captain of the Women's Division, "I find the best way is to go from house to house and explain to people just what kind of things they are likely to find in their cellars and attics that are valuable for scrap. Often they will say to you, 'But I haven't anything,' and yet if you can get them to really search they turn up hundreds of pounds in just a few minutes. It never fails."

Boston shops today advertised official uniforms for Junior Commandos, thus lending a new flip to the strenuous work some of the organized children of the city have already done in spotting sources of scrap. Much remains to be done in educating the youngsters about scrap, however. Children have been found stealing old tires and other items from scrap piles in parts of the city, obviously lacking an appreciation and understanding of the situation.

Pepper Calls For Support Of President

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 2 (AP)—Senator Claude Pepper, (D)-Florida has called for the election of congressmen "who will remain loyal to the leadership of President Roosevelt after the war."

Keynoting the New Hampshire Democratic convention, Senator Pepper said last night:

"We must have senators and congressmen who will fully back a man who will dare to dream dreams big enough to be worthy of helping to restore peace and prosperity to the broken world which will be left after this devastating war."

The post-war problem of establishing a permanent peace program was described by the senator as "no less a challenge to American people than this present tragic war itself."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COLD COLDER SNOW WARMER

Boston and vicinity: Colder tonight. Light to heavy frost in the suburbs. Gentle winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Colder tonight, with light to heavy frost away from the coast.

New Hampshire, Vermont, and Southwestern Maine: Somewhat colder with heavy frost tonight.

High Tides At Boston

Friday, 5:49 p. m.; height 8.6 feet.

Saturday, 6:26 a. m.; height 7.8 feet.

Light all vehicles by 6:56 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Newbury Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$12.00; six months, \$6.50; three months, \$3.50; one month, \$1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1939.



Many Men in the Service Visit New Christian Science Center

The Christian Science Servicemen's Center, which opened on Sept. 9, on the mezzanine floor of the Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston, has already offered hospitality to men from many States in the Union, as well as to others from England and The Netherlands, who have been in the city on shore leave.

The Center represents a prompt response on the part of the Massachusetts Christian Science Camp Welfare Committee to the expressed desire of servicemen for "a place to go where it's quiet," where they can meet their friends, talk if they wish to, read if they prefer, or write to the folks at home.

Its doors swing freely from 11 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock at night every day except Sunday. On that day, doors open at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The closing hour is the same as on week days.

Welcome is extended to everyone who wishes to come in—officers, enlisted men, women who are in the service, and men of the merchant marine.

Visitors drop into comfortable chairs to find numerous magazines of the better kind at hand, or books from a small selected library which is growing rapidly with carefully chosen additions.

A group of boys coming in together generally seek out the divan where they may have the opportunity to talk things over and make their plans for the day. The hostesses are often called on for information, and timetables, bus schedules and historic directories are spread out for examination.

Servicemen acquainted with the city often come in because they want to be quiet and get away from the crowds. These boys often slide into the chair beside the table where a jigsaw puzzle is usually in the process of being put together.

Often times a boy who comes in alone wants to talk to someone, to tell them about his family and talk about things at home. He may usually be found chatting with the hostesses, two of whom are always on duty during the day, with a man and wife taking over responsibility for the evening hours from 7 p. m. to 11.

The Bible and the works of Mary Baker Eddy, and The Christian Science Monitor are available for servicemen and women who wish to study, and the Christian Science Reading Room with all its facilities is near at hand on the first floor of the same building.

The Committee considered itself fortunate in obtaining a room of this size—it is about 20 feet by 40 feet—so centrally located, with the Buddies' Club just across the street on the Common for those

who express an interest in supervised entertainment.

The Young Men's Christian Union, located just around the corner, offers special facilities for servicemen, providing soap and towels free for showers and opening its dormitory on Saturday night for 50 cents a person. There are many good restaurants in the locality, also.

For servicemen who are students of Christian Science and want to spend a week end at The Christian Science Benevolent Association at Chestnut Hill, special rates are provided, and information concerning them may be obtained in the Center.

Volunteer hosts and hostesses serve in three shifts, from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m.; from 3 p. m. to 7 p. m.; and from 7 p. m. to 11 p. m.

Generous donations of attractive furniture made possible the furnishings of the Center. Credit for its arrangement and the homelike decorating of the room goes to Alpheus Haskins, a Boston decorator who contributed his services just prior to his enlistment in the Coast Guard service.

Contributions to The Mother Church War Time Fund make possible all of the Camp Welfare Activities and provide funds also for the War Relief Committee.

Arrangements for the Center have been made under supervision of the Massachusetts Christian Science Camp Welfare Committee, of which George R. Townsend is Chairman, Mrs. Lora C. Rathvon, Secretary, and Edward N. MacDonald, Treasurer.

The sub-committee in charge of the Center functions under the chairmanship of Mrs. Grace Bradley Potter, assisted by Mrs. Edna H. Howe and Sherburne Usher Prescott.

Irish Harp to Be Played At the N. E. Folk Festival

The only musical instrument to appear on a national flag, the Irish harp, will be played by Kenneth D. Cusance of Boston, in a program of minstrel songs and Irish country airs at the New England Folk Festival and First Annual Handicraft Show opening for five days of programs at the Boston Garden next Tuesday.

The constant companion of minstrels wandering about Ireland centuries ago, the small harp was so beloved by Irishmen that its picture was woven into their flag for hundreds of years, according to Mr. Cusance. Its tone is similar to that of the large golden concert harp, he explained, but it has more brilliance and lightness.

One of a very few professional performers on the old harp in the East, Mr. Cusance is helping to revive popular interest in it by teaching his youngest harp pupils how to play it before going on to the larger harp. The youngest Irish harp player under his tutelage is a six-year-old.

Mr. Cusance not only plays Irish harps professionally, but he has found the collection of miniature ones an interesting hobby during the past 15 years. On the shelves in his studio stand many of the little stringed shapes. One fine one is made of Irish bogwood and is an exact copy of the one

Christian Science Servicemen's Center in the Little Building, 80 Boylston Street

This center, just opened on the mezzanine floor of the Little Building, is under the sponsorship of the Massachusetts Christian Science Camp Welfare Committee. Top left: Two "Waves" of the Women's Naval Reserve were among the first visitors at the Center. Top right: A view of the room showing the host and hostess in the background, with soldiers and sailors among the many guests making use of the new quarters. Lower left: Two seamen and a marine sergeant take the opportunity to write home. Lower right: The Center takes on an international character, with two United States sailors and an Australian flier settling down to apples and magazines with apparent relish for both.

Green-Letts Race Rules R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 2.—The two major political parties in Rhode Island drew up their lists of candidates for the November election at conventions this week which were marked by an absence of the customary floor contention. Voters will see few new faces on the stump in the brief campaign between now and election day for most of the candidates are men long prominent in party affairs.

Rhode Island, which selects its candidates at conventions rather than at primaries, is one of the tardiest of the states in announcing its slates.

Principal interest this year is focused on the contest for the seat in the United States Senate now held by Senator Theodore Francis Green. Senator Green is running for re-election on the Democratic ticket. Opposing him is former Federal Judge Ira Lloyd Letts, a long prominent figure in the Republican party.

Senator Green has had a long career in politics since he was elected to the State House of Representatives in 1907. He served two terms as Governor, from 1932

The Week in Rhode Island

to 1936, and was elected to the United States Senate in the latter year. At Washington he has been a strong supporter of the Administration, both before and since Pearl Harbor. Senator Green holds degrees from Brown University and from Harvard and studied for two years at the Universities of Bonn and Berlin in Germany.

Judge Letts, a native of New York State, attended Brown University here and won his law degree at Columbia University. Since 1917 he has been practicing law in Providence. Although he has taken an active part in G. O. P. affairs, he has never held an elective office. Judge Letts was appointed an Assistant Attorney General by President Coolidge in 1925 and later was named a Federal Judge.

The Democrats have renominated all their members now holding major offices. In addition to Senator Green, Gov. J. Howard McGrath, and Representatives Alvin J. Forand and John E. Fogarty are running for re-election.

On the Republican side, James O. McManus, who was an unsuccessful candidate for the United States Senate in 1940, is the candidate for Governor. Charles H. Eden, one of the younger members of the party, is running for Congress from the first district, and Harry Sandager is the candidate from the second district. This is the fourth time Mr. Sandager has sought a seat in Congress. He won the election in 1938, but was defeated in 1936 and 1940.

The two major parties have been fairly evenly matched in Rhode Island for many years. Alfred E. Smith, Democratic candidate for President in 1928, carried the State by 1,451 votes. Subsequent elec-

tions have not been such nip-and-tuck affairs, but the pendulum has swung from one side to the other often enough to keep the hopes of both sides high as new elections near.

The last big Republican year was 1938, a nonpresidential year, when the G. O. P. slate headed by William H. Vanderbilt for Governor won the Governorship and both seats in Congress. These gains were wiped out in 1940 when the Democrats swept back in.

This is another nonpresidential year and the Republicans are hopeful of duplicating their 1938 sweep.

Salvage Drive

Full-page advertisements in all the newspapers in the State this week announced the State-wide salvage campaign to get under way on Monday. Federal, State and local agencies are co-operating with the newspapers to make Rhode Islanders salvage conscious and to turn up every unused piece of rubber or metal from Woonsocket to Westerly. On the final day of the week-long drive, Oct. 11, the plan is to have trucks cover every street and highway in the State to collect junk materials from householders.

The salvaged material will be stored at collection depots and sold to junk dealers. All proceeds are to be turned over to the salvage committees in each community and they in turn will pass it on to charitable agencies concerned with the war effort.

*****BUY WAR BONDS*****

What BEST DRESSED MEN ARE WEARING

UNIFORMS

in the smartest correct American manner

The best fighting force in the world deserves the best uniforms—tailored with the painstaking care routine workmen lavish on their life-work. In stock are adequate supplies for EVERY EVENY branch of service... from private to general... every UNIFORM a symbol of PERFECTION. Prices are moderate. Personal fitting rooms. Ask for FREE catalog.

Since 1902

Official Distributor of Army Officers' Uniforms as authorized by the War Department

ROSEFIELD UNIFORMS

New Schedule Announced By Boston Stores

Next week will see the first regular Monday evening opening of Boston department stores, specialty, jewelry, furniture stores, and men's shops. Agreement between Boston's leading merchants on Monday evening openings was reached this week as the Hub stepped up its all-out American war effort.

These stores will be open from 1 p. m. to 9 p. m. on Mondays only. On other days of the week these stores will open from 9:45 a. m. to 5:45 p. m.

A group of Boston stores which have been keeping open on Wednesday evenings will continue to maintain the same schedule. They will open at 9:45 a. m. every day, extending the Wednesday hours through the evening to 9 p. m.

According to the revised list, the stores that will open at 1 p. m. and close at 9 p. m. on Mondays are:

Filene's, Jordan Marsh, E. H. White, C. F. Hovey, Gilchrist Company, R. H. Stearns, Kennerly's, T. D. Wilson, Furniture Company, Leavens, Bond Clothes, John H. Gray, Howard Clothier, Scott & Co., Shivers, Crump & Low, Smith Patterson, Thayer McNeill, Stowell, Thomas Lee, Richards, C. C. Crawford, Hobbins, Jara, Cora Chandler, Wehner's, MacDonnell's, Coward Shoe, Wall-Over Shoe (Washington St.), Dr. Scholl's, Hyman Bros., Continental Clothing, Six Little Tailors, Jo Belle Hat Shop, M. T. Bird, Lepie's, Walsh Shoe, Crawford Clothes, Grover Shoe, E. B. Cora, Preserver Shoe, W. Burt Shoe, Brattin & McGuire, Hosen's, Benson Clothier, Peck & Peck, Hamer's, Chickering's, Thresher's, Linsell, Amory Company, C. F. Osgood.

The following stores, opening at their usual time on Monday mornings, will close at 9 p. m. Mondays:

Baymond's, I. J. Fox, Scott Fairbanks, Kane's, Morion's, W. T. Grant Company (Washington St.), F. W. Woolworth's, S. B. Kresge, John Irving Shoe, Wilson Shoe, Crosby Shoe, Leopold Morse Company, Dolton Shoe, Albert's, Furniture, Sigel Shoe, Douglas Shoe, Thom McAn Shoe, National Foot Store, Netmer Bros., Touraine Stores, Winter Fur, Rogers Jeweler, Boyle Bros., Morgan's, L. F. Rogers, Girard's, Chas. John, Paul Bros., Tin-dorville Shoe, Washington Jewelry, New England Cycle & Radio, Hallett & Davis, Crawford Fur, Jewel Box (Washington St.), Led's, John E. Warner, Francine Fur.

The following stores, opening at their usual time on Wednesday mornings, will close at 9 p. m. Wednesdays:

Chandler & Co., Conrad & Co., E. T. Blatney, I. J. Fox, Piskin Bros., Lamson & Hubbard, Coleman, Fashion Shoe, Best & Co. (Boston Store), Edw. F. Kahas & Sons, Sigel Kennard, Peter B. Fiene, Fredley's, A. S. Beebe, Worth Scott Furriers, Thresher's, Nisley Shoe, Curtis Shoe, Arline Shoe, Martens, Lane Furniture, Richard's Shoe, Rossen Talking Machine Co., Beckwith's, Morgan Furniture, Delane, Touraine Stores, Steele Living, Otis Fleisher, Joseph Palani, Frank Ferdinand, Sherman Shop, Ace Vacuum Store, Wall-Over Shoe (Tremont St.), Wilbur's, M. Heister, Best Co., Chamberlain Hat Shop, W. I. Douglas Shoe, C. F. Osgood, Allen Cut Rate Store, Albert's, Furniture, American Supply, Berman Radio, Boyle Bros., Chickering's, John Irving Shoe, Flegel Shoe, Edward Fur, Homers, Jewel Box (Tremont St.), Kane Furniture, Led's, Edie Furs, Rasmussen, Rogers Jewelry, L. F. Rogers, Francine Fur, Arliste, Amory Co.

The following stores opening at their usual time on Thursday will close at 9 p. m. on Thursday:

Sears, Roebuck, Muller's, Morion's, Western Auto Stores, Kane's Warehouse.

The following stores opening at their usual time on Friday will close at 9 p. m. on Friday:

Alpert's, Morion's, Rubenstein's.

The following stores opening at their usual time on Saturday will close at 9 p. m. on Saturday:

Sear, Roebuck, Osgood's, Alpert's, Muller's, Rogers Jewelry, Morion's, Dalton Shoe, John Irving Shoe, Flegel Shoe, Boyle Bros., Morgan Furniture, Crawford Furriers.

Before you buy
RUGS
Visit the showroom
at our plant
We can save you money.
New and Reconditioned
Rugs, Broadloom Carpets.
Also ORIENTALS
Good variety of 9'x12's
ADAMS & SWETT
130 Kemble Street, Boston
PHONE HIG 4100
RUG CLEANERS SINCE 1856

You pay no more to have
the Lamson & Hubbard
label in your coat

100%

All Wool Coats
in
**FORSTMANN'S
Mulvana Cloth
and Stroock's**
100% Wool and Camel Hair
47⁰⁰
formerly
\$9.95

Luxuriously warm, finely tailored coats.
Every one tailored to Lamson & Hubbard
standard—
An unusual investment in warmth and
security against cold weather. In nude and
camel shades.

**BOYLSTON AT
ARLINGTON ST.
BOSTON**

ASK MR. ALLEN
1942

For BOSTON & SUBURBAN HOMES
Also MR. ALLEN'S
Special Service, 14 Lbs. for \$1.00
EVERYTHING WASHED
and odd Table Linen Ironed
ALLEN LAUNDRY
4 ALDEN STREET, BOSTON

Kenneth D. Cusance
Irish harpist will play minstrel
airs and Irish tunes at the New
England Folk Festival beginning
next week at the Boston Garden.

Events Around
Greater Boston
Tonight
Free public lecture on Christian Science
by Harry C. Brown, C. S., a member
of The Christian Science Board of Lec-
tureship of The Mother Church, The
First Church of Christ, Scientist,
Boston, Massachusetts, under the aus-
pices of First Church of Christ, Scien-
tist, Cambridge, in the Church Edifice,
Massachusetts Avenue and Waterhouse
Street, Cambridge, at 8 p. m.
The Mass-Motion screen continues at the
Boston Garden under the sponsorship
of the Alpine Friends of the Mystic
Shrine. Matinees are at 2 p. m. and
evening performances at 8:30 p. m.

Saturday
A talk on the Paul Revere Exhibition will
be given in the Museum of Fine Arts by
Mrs. Thayer at 11 a. m. At 2 p. m. there
will also be a talk by Mrs. Hayward on
the Karolik Collection. Open free to the
public.
Entertainment Time-table: Page 14.
Radio Time-table: Page 4

What BEST DRESSED MEN ARE WEARING

UNIFORMS

in the smartest correct American manner

The best fighting force in the world deserves the best uniforms—tailored with the painstaking care routine workmen lavish on their life-work. In stock are adequate supplies for EVERY EVENY branch of service... from private to general... every UNIFORM a symbol of PERFECTION. Prices are moderate. Personal fitting rooms. Ask for FREE catalog.

Since 1902

Official Distributor of Army Officers' Uniforms as authorized by the War Department

ROSEFIELD UNIFORMS

W. C. T. U. Head Asks Wartime Drink Ban

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 2.—For the first time since repeal, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union is being called by its President to lead an immediate campaign for liquor prohibition. Wartime efficiency demands the closing of breweries and distilleries for the duration, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, veteran temperance leader, told delegates of the White Ribbon army as they opened their annual convention here today.

Mrs. Smith led up to her call for action with a mass of statistics to show how alcohol is sapping the strength of the people and using resources of men and materials in this crucial period. She reported widespread demand from the homes of the nation for passage of the Sheppard bill, which would establish dry areas around camps.

Then Mrs. Smith faced directly one of the principal objections to this bill as voiced by its opponents—namely, that it would deprive men in service of a privilege granted civilians. In replying to this argument she made her appeal for the abolition of the liquor traffic for the war period.

Liquor Called Saboteur

"Now there is a solution of this matter which would obviate the necessity of difference in privilege regarding liquor between civilians and the Army and Navy," said Mrs. Smith. "This is the demand of the millions of people in organized bodies for wartime prohibition. The problem could be solved easily by adding liquor—a luxury, and a saboteur of efficiency and health—to those items which the citizens have been asked to give up for patriotic reasons."

At last year's annual meeting the W. C. T. U. did not go so far. It merely endorsed the Sheppard bill, but it found that the liquor interests put up stiff opposition and call it "a trick of the drys to bring back prohibition." The organization will undoubtedly follow the lead of their President and endorse a more drastic measure, to judge by their reception of Mrs. Smith's challenge.

"Since liquor still continues with increasing injury to society," said Mrs. Smith, "the National W. C. T. U., in accordance with its basic principles of total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the nation, hereby announces a campaign for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages for the duration of this war and such time as is necessary for demobilization after its close."

Concerted Action Asked

"We call upon all organizations which have taken similar position and all which have not done so but are in harmony with these sentiments to join in concerted action to bring this patriotic movement to a successful issue."

"We pledge our best endeavor to such a plan."

Mrs. Smith and her co-workers count on widespread support in their efforts from church members everywhere. She noted in her address that the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America last December urged all church organizations to unite in an educational campaign to bring back

If you want more time for war work you'll welcome the time-saving convenience of

FLAKORN
CORN MUFFIN MIX

THE ARMY NEEDS LEATHER
CONSERVE YOUR SHOES
and all leather articles with
mei-O-wax
TRADE MARK
CLEANS - POLISHES - PRESERVES
VITALEX PROCESS CO., Philadelphia

Before You Renew
or take out new
insurance, see
your agent representing
Hartford
Fire Insurance Company

Values are changing rapidly these days. A revision of your insurance may be needed every three or four months to make certain it really protects you. Talk this over with your Hartford agent before you renew your insurance or take out new policies. Write us for his name before it slips your mind—a postcard will do.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company
Hartford, Connecticut Founded 1810

Surprisingly effective

REVELATION
TOOTH POWDER
Recommended by Dentists Everywhere



Mrs. I. S. McAdory

Of Auburn, Ala., State President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and General Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for its National Convention.

prohibition. The Council, Mrs. Smith noted, is the center of 24 denominations embracing 25,000,000 members.

Many church conventions followed the lead of the Federation, said Mrs. Smith. Moreover, women's missionary societies of both Presbyterian and Methodist national church organizations adopted resolutions pledging support of this movement, and a similar church movement is under way in Canada.

Need of Spiritual Security

Mrs. Smith sounded a strongly religious note in her address to the convention, calling for a return to religion as a condition of victory. "The world situation," she said, "is convincing people that the greatest need today is spiritual security, yet 60,000,000 men and women in this declaredly Christian country have no church affiliation and 50 per cent of our youth have no religious training. The W. C. T. U. calls for religion in the home and for its teaching in our public schools and colleges."

While emphasizing again and again the need for spiritual guidance and support in the temperance cause, Mrs. Smith also provided her hearers with a mass of economic data to use in their campaign. The temperance leader owes much of her own success as a crusader to her ability to combine the practical with the ideal, to talk the language of the lobbyist as well as that of the minister—and she has been both.

An Important Part of Her Address

was a summary of liquor statistics. Not with adjectives, but with cold figures she painted a dark picture of the damage being done by liquor in the present war period.

Here are Mrs. Smith's tables:

1. Total consumption of legally-sold alcoholic beverages for fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, was more than 2,100,000,000 gallons.
2. Total expenditures for legally-sold liquor for fiscal year 1942 exceeded \$3,700,000,000.
3. Total cost of liquor-bred accidents, crime, disease, inefficiency, loss of manhours, etc., for the fiscal year 1942 was more than \$3,000,000,000.
4. Total loss to the American people 1942, due to drink, more than \$6,700,000,000.
5. Taxes and license fees paid back by liquor trade to Federal,

state, and local governments, 1942, \$1,395,993,717.52.

6. Paid by liquor trade to labor, to producers, and for transportation costs, 1942, about \$2,000,000,000.

7. Total return to people by liquor trade, approximately \$3,205,943,717.52.

8. Net loss to people in United States, 1942, due to liquor traffic, more than \$3,300,000,000.

9. Average per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages for the entire country is 15.15 gallons. Individual state records range up to 23.593 gallons per capita in Nevada, with New Jersey, Maryland, Rhode Island, Michigan, Wisconsin, District of Columbia, Illinois, and New York above the 20-gallon average.

These high per capita records, it should be noted, are in states in which there is practically no dry territory, or in which congested centers of population afford the liquor trade unusual sales opportunities.

10. Average per capita expenditures for alcoholic beverages for the entire country, about \$27.31.

11. Liquor consumption a family in U. S. A., averaged 57.56 gallons. Expenditures per family for legally-sold alcoholic beverages averaged \$103.75.

12. Comparative expenditures. While the people of the United States were paying out more than \$4,000,000,000 for legally and illegally sold alcoholic beverages in 1941, they were expending: \$3,177,000,000 for schools, and education; approximately \$3,500,000,000 each, for dairy products, meat products, and new automobiles; approximately \$1,000,000,000 for motion picture entertainment; \$526,000,000 for jewelry; \$240,000,000 for toys; \$575,000,000 for church and religious purposes. They were also, according to Director Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, undergoing a \$15,000,000,000 crime cost, and the expenditure of \$6,000,000,000 for gambling of all kinds.

13. Retail liquor sellers in the United States in 1942, more than 400,000.

14. Food materials destroyed in 1941 in the making of alcoholic beverages, according to the official reports of the United States Government, totaled 1,567,978,035 pounds of corn and corn products; 1,620,876,158 pounds of barley; 361,959,982 pounds of rye; 204,297,333 pounds of rice; miscellaneous grains, etc., 2,800,849 pounds; 174,342,975 pounds of sugars, syrups and molasses; and 2,151,815,798 pounds of various fruit products. Total 6,282,080,110 pounds.

15. U. S. official figures show that there were destroyed in the making of alcoholic beverages 15,197,808 tons of grains and rice; 1,010,133 tons of fruit; and 69,378 tons of sugars, syrups and molasses—an average of 247 pounds for every man, woman and child in the United States according to the 1940 census.

The convention received also, from its chief, statistics on crime, traffic casualties due to drinking, loss of shipping space due to alcohol shipments and loss of manpower. She reviewed other social problems, but was refused to be dismayed by any of them.

"The tide is turning," Mrs. Smith said. "The pendulum of public opinion is once more turning to the right. Prohibition is regaining ground. The elements which were responsible for repeal may be responsible for the repeal of repeal. Think you that the organized liquor interests would be so alarmed as to their future if the temperance work was not counted worth while?"

Three of Bomber Crew Win Praise For Rescue of 13 in Crash at Sea

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 2 (P)—The "almost superhuman efforts" of three enlisted men in cutting loose a raft from a flooded and sinking patrol bomber saved the lives of 13 officers and men after a forced landing at sea, the Navy has reported.

The bomber's crew clung to the small raft from 9 p. m. to Sept. 3 until rescued by another bomber at 1 p. m. Sept. 5, and during the ordeal "not one order was questioned or any hesitation shown," said Lieut. (jg) John C. Lafferty of St. Helena, Oregon, the pilot.

Lieutenant Lafferty named Aviation Machinist's Mates J. D. Pyle of Norfolk and Carroll E. Milliken of Beresford, S. D., and Aviation Radioman Leonard S. Edelstein of Kingston, N. Y., as the trio which cut loose and inflated the life raft just before the plane sank.

"It was through their superhuman efforts in getting out and inflating the boat that the crew is alive today," the pilot declared. Lights went out a moment after the plane hit the water, and the three enlisted men, working in darkness and waist-deep water, slashed the fastenings and inflated one raft and loosened a second, but one was lost in the darkness.

Only four or five men remained in the raft at a time, the others clinging to the lifelines and alternating with those aboard to preserve their strength. During Sept. 4 12 planes passed within view but none saw the crew. Those over the side, Lieutenant Lafferty said, were "tormented by jellyfish" and occasionally a heavy swell would fill the boat and the men had to bail it out with a hat and a pocket bailer.

A land plane sighted them at 6 a. m. Sept. 5 and a patrol bomber rescued them in the afternoon after 39 hours in the water.

Besides Lieutenant Lafferty and the "superhuman" trio, the crew included: Ensign Peter A. M. Grier, Baltimore, Md.; Ensign Sydney Klug, Norfolk; Arnold Whitman, Aviation Pilot First Class, Norfolk; Donald E. Bounty, Aviation Ordnance man Third Class, Noroton, Conn.; Richard L. Bernier, Aviation Machinist's Mate Third Class, Berkeley, Me.; L. F. Dougherty, Aviation Radioman Third Class, Ackley, Iowa; Francis Thierier, Aviation Radioman Third Class, Allentown, Pa.; Joseph Metrick, Aviation Machinist's Mate Third Class, Beaver Meadows, Pa.; and Fred W. Smith, Aviation Machinist's Mate Third Class, Galesburg, Ill.

Mrs. Roosevelt Chats With Recuperating Men

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Oct. 2 (P)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, chatted Oct. 1 with war-wounded sailors and Marines convalescing in the Naval Hospital. She congratulated them on their devotion to duty and expressed wishes for their speedy recovery.

As she strolled through the hospital wards, Mrs. Roosevelt occasionally stopped at beds to hear the combat experiences of the patients. She was accompanied by Mrs. James Roosevelt, wife of Major Roosevelt, of the Marine Corps; Mrs. Ralston S. Holmes, wife of the 11th Naval District Commandant, and Navy medical officers.

Pittman Is Named Agent, Seeley Appointed Editor

The Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy today announced the appointment of Alfred Pittman of Swampscott, Mass., to the position of Publishers' Agent for the Trustees. The responsibilities of this office include the printing, binding, and publication of the published works of Mary Baker Eddy and their sale throughout the world.

For the past 2½ years Mr. Pittman has served as an Associate Editor of The Christian Science Journal, the Christian Science Sentinel, and The Herald of Christian Science in its several editions, from which position he resigned to become associated with the Trustees under the Will of Mrs. Eddy.

Mr. Pittman is a native of St. Joseph, Mo. He attended the public schools and was graduated from William Jewell College in that State, and later he carried on special studies in England under a scholarship from the American Association for International Conciliation and at Harvard University.

Mr. Pittman has served on the Editorial Staff of the Kansas City Star and of The Christian Science Monitor, and subsequently became Associate Editor of System and Factory Magazines in Chicago. He was also a contributor to other magazines. Mr. Pittman's interest in Christian Science was aroused through a healing in his family. He became a member of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and of a branch church in 1916.

While holding membership in Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Omaha, Neb., and later in First Church of Christ, Scientist, Evanston, Ill., Mr. Pittman served in various branch church offices.

He withdrew from private business in 1929 to become a Christian Science practitioner in Chicago. He received primary class instruction in Christian Science in 1918, and in 1934 was a pupil in the Board of Education of The Mother Church, following which he became an authorized teacher of Christian Science.

Mr. Pittman will continue to teach classes in Christian Science, and to hold the meetings of the Association of his pupils, in Chicago.

The Christian Science Board of Directors today announced that Paul Stark Seeley, of Portland, Ore., has been elected an Associate Editor of The Christian Science Journal, the Christian Science Sentinel, and The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille Editions) to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Alfred Pittman, who has been appointed Publishers' Agent for the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy.

Mr. Seeley was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and graduated from Riverview Military Academy there. He studied at Princeton University, where he received the degree A. B., and later attended Harvard University, where he received the degree LL. B. Mr. Seeley became a member of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1909. Soon thereafter the family moved to Portland, Ore., where he joined First Church of Christ, Scientist, and subsequently served as its First Reader.

Mr. Seeley received primary class instruction in 1912, and in the same year entered the public practice of Christian Science healing. He was appointed Committee on Publication for the State of Oregon in 1912. In June, 1916, Mr. Seeley was elected to membership on The Christian Science Board of Lectureship and except for occasional periods when he has retired from active service as a lecturer to devote himself exclusively to the study and practice of Christian Science, he has served on that Board up to the present time.

Mr. Seeley studied in the Board of Education of The Mother Church in December, 1919, and became an authorized teacher of Christian Science.

Mr. Seeley will continue to hold his classes and conduct the meetings of the Association of his pupils in Portland, Ore.

Vital Farm Jobs Are Specified

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (P)—Local selective service boards have been furnished a list of 30 farm jobs to aid them in considering which persons in agriculture qualify for occupational deferment, according to National Headquarters.

Spokesmen said the list, prepared by the War Manpower Commission, was designed merely to help the local boards determine which jobs require training and skill making the persons holding them key men who would be difficult to replace.

The local boards, they said, still must judge each case on its own merits. The job list follows:

Agronomist; crop-dusting air-

plane pilot; animal husbandman; dairy bacteriologist; beekeeper; biologist; farm blacksmith; butter maker; cheese maker; chemist; milk condenser operator; cotton classifier; cotton-gin operator; cow-puncher; dry yard superintendent; entomologist; all-around farm machinery operator; farm operator; foreman or generally skilled farm hand; fruit and vegetable sprayer or duster; supervising grain-elevator operator; grist miller; poultry hatchery operator; sheep or dairy herdsman; irrigation engineer; all-around farm mechanic; maintenance mechanic; nurseryman; seed analyst; and livestock veterinarian.

Food Price Situation Is Slapped Down Merrily Right on the Senators' Plates

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (P)—Senators who spent the week debating the need for new price and wage controls, had the problem brought home to them today, when the Senate restaurant put out a new menu increasing most of the a la carte orders.

The regular prepared lunches the contrary, were enlarged by the addition of an appetizer, soup and a wider choice of vegetables.

Some of the special items, however, went up as follows: planked tenderloin steak, from \$1 to \$1.50; lobster with potatoes and salad,

from \$1 to \$1.25; chef's salad, with shrimp and sardines, from 40 cents to 60 cents. A number of other dishes went up 10 or 15 cents and a few had five cents added.

All sandwiches except lettuce, lettuce and tomato and chicken were raised five or 10 cents. D. W. Darling, new manager, explained that the cost of the food supplies have gone up, and that steaks that cost the restaurant 42 cents a year ago now cost 72 cents.

While prices on the House side did not change today, a recommendation for adjustments was expected there too.

Legion Head Demands 'Strong Men' To Achieve Victory in 'Ruthless War'

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 2 (P)—The American Legion's new National Commander has called for "strong men" to lead a ruthless prosecution of the war and ruthless devastation of "the lands and cities of our enemies," and then enforce a dictated peace.

This nation must be knit into "a great fighting giant, with the will to kill, destroy, and to win," Commander Roane Waring declared in an address prepared for a homecoming celebration marking his return from the Legion's national convention at Kansas City.

"America, even now, has not yet settled down to total war," he said.

Jeffers Tells Drivers How to Save Rubber

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 2. Rubber Director William M. Jeffers today asked all newspapers to carry the following special message on tire conservation "as frequently as possible" from Oct. 1 until the start of nationwide gasoline rationing about Nov. 22:

A Message to Every Driver

You can save rubber and help win the war if you will do these things:

1. Drive only when absolutely necessary.
2. Keep under 35 miles an hour.
3. Keep your tires properly inflated.
4. Have them inspected regularly.
5. Share your car with others.

William M. Jeffers, Rubber Director.

Polish Premier Orders Soldiers' Pay Increase

LONDON, Oct. 2 (ONA)—Prime Minister Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski of Poland-in-exile has ordered a pay increase for Polish soldiers corresponding with that recently granted British soldiers.



Richman Brothers Clothes STILL AMERICA'S GREATEST VALUES

When a million men echo the cry, "You can't beat Richman Brothers for clothing values"—there must be a reason for it. And there is.

For more than 63 years, Richman Brothers have worked to make their clothes the finest, smartest and best-fitting in America... and do all that at the lowest possible prices.

This Fall is no exception. In fact, the need for greater values has spurred us to increased efforts. Result, you'll still find plenty of fine, all-wool suits in your Richman Brothers store. You'll see the greatest selection we've ever shown, and both quality and price are the same as they've been since January.

STANDARD QUALITY \$24.50
SUITS, TOPCOATS AND OVERCOATS

SUPER QUALITY \$29.50
SUITS, TOPCOATS AND OVERCOATS

UNIVERSITY STYLED ALL-WOOL STUDENT SUITS . . . \$18.50
SLACKS IN WIDE VARIETY OF STYLES AND FABRICS \$2.95 to \$6.95
GABARDINE RAIN AND ALL-WEATHER COATS . . . \$9.95

And for Your Leisure Hours

(LEFT) Zolan Treated POPLIN RAIN JACKETS with full zipper front (last of the zippers) \$2.95

(RIGHT) All-Wool California Style LOAFER COATS solid color or two-tone whip-stitched collar and pockets \$6.95



RICHMAN BROTHERS

STORES IN EASTERN SECTION

Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Washington, Pa.; Elmira, N. Y.; Jamestown, N. Y.; New Castle, Pa.; Erie, Pa.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Altoona, Pa.; Johnstown, Pa.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Wheeling, W. Va.

America's Future Problems Declared Wrapped in Interests of Entire World



By a Staff Photographer

Future Army Experts in Communication

These New England men—140 of them—left for Philadelphia today to begin training under Army tutelage to become experts in various fields of communication. They will later be stationed with the Army.

Air Forces at locations throughout the United States. Men in the foreground are members of the recruiting staff and group leaders who will accompany the recruits to Philadelphia.

Four N. E. Governors Guests at Newport

N. E. Governors at Newport—At Newport, R. I., today four New England Governors, including two who were decorated for bravery in the first World War, inspected various training schools at the Navy Training Station and viewed a parade in their honor.

The regular Saturday Training Station parade was advanced a day for them. They visited the Officers' Induction and Training Schools and were guests of Capt. Cary Magruder, Commandant of the training station at luncheon.

The Chief Executives, J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island, Sumner Sewall of Maine, Robert C. Blood of New Hampshire, and William H. Willits of Vermont, went to the Navy Station from Providence where they attended a regional fuel conference yesterday.

These Men Will Be Experts—In a fleet of taxicabs, reminiscent of the heroic defenders of Paris in World War I who rushed in cabs to stem the German tide, 140 New England men rode through Boston streets this morning on their way to South Station where they boarded a train for Philadelphia to begin specialized training for the Army Signal Corps.

These men, most of whom are from Massachusetts, will study under Army tutelage the mysteries of ultra-high frequency and secret radio devices as they become experts in "getting the message through." They have already completed five months of preliminary training in Philadelphia.

On completion of their studies in Philadelphia, at a school not disclosed by the Army, the men will be stationed all over the United States as specialists in communications for the Army Air Force.

The Signal Corps trains men in super-communications and special maintenance work for all branches of the Army. Headquarters for the First Service Command Signal Corps is at 730

War Activities in New England

Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. Quota for the Jan. 1 Boston Training School is 630 men. No appointment is necessary for an interview.

Army Engineers Needs Specialists—New England men skilled in one of a dozen different trades are needed by the Army Corps of Engineers, it was announced today by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Service Command. Those qualified may enlist as specialists directly into the Engineers by applying at any of the 42 Army Recruiting Stations in New England.

Particularly needed are men in these trades: construction foreman, bridge builder, blaster or powderman, electrician, utility repairman, quarryman, rigger and jackhammer operator. Limited numbers are also needed as sheet metal workers, blacksmiths, water supply engineers, and stenographers.

To be eligible for such enlistment, an applicant must be a citizen between his 18th and 45th birthdays, physically qualified for general military service, in Class 1A in Selective Service and not yet called for induction. Specialists for the Air Force only are acceptable up to their 50th birthday even though physically qualified for limited service only.

This Is the Army—Alphonse A. Vorencamp, diminutive former art professor at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., says the ways of the Army are beyond comprehension.

Training with a group of selectees, Private Vorencamp learned about the Army from a tough top sergeant. The sergeant bellowed an indistinguishable command. Not a man made a move or asked what the "top kick" had said, but private Vorencamp, curious, stepped forward and started: "Sergeant—!" He got no further because he was ordered to shut up.

"But sergeant..." he continued. This time he got a louder blast.

Then the sergeant turned to the group and said: "A fine bunch of soldiers you are. I ask for volunteers for a job and I get one runty kid to answer. All of your leaves are canceled except yours, Vorencamp. You can go home."

Representative's Family Honored—A salute to Representative George J. Bates (R) of Massachusetts, "for the patriotic contribution he and his family are making in our war effort," was offered in the House by Representative Gordon Canfield (R) of New Jersey.

"It is not necessary to elaborate on the splendid work being performed in this body by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Bates," said Mr. Canfield.

"But I do not believe the members know that his son-in-law gave his life in the Battle for the Solomon Islands a few weeks ago, and furthermore he has three sons now in the Army and the United States."

"And next Tuesday a second daughter is joining the Waves," continued Rep. Canfield. "I am sure the House joins me in this salute to the Bates family."

Navy Supply School Graduates—Forty-four student officers at the Harvard School of Business Administration were graduated today at short but impressive ceremonies at Camp. Kenneth C. McIntosh, Supply Corps Commanding Officer of the School, presented the certificates of course completion. Chief speaker at the ceremony was Commander Leland Jordan, U. S. N. (retired), Officer-in-Charge of Training in the First Naval District.

The graduates had various assignments, some to destroyers, others to air bases, while still others will see immediate foreign service, a Navy spokesman said.

Cannons Go For Scrap—Six Civil War naval cannon, complete with cannon balls, will be taken from their public resting places at Manchester, N. H., and donated to the nation's scrap pile if a proposal made to the Board of Aldermen by the Manchester Memorial Commission is adopted.

Seward Prosser

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WOODS HOLE, Mass., Oct. 2—Seward Prosser, Chairman of the Board of the Bankers Trust Company of New York, who passed on at his home here last night, was prominently associated with a number of banking firms as well as several mining enterprises.

A native of Buffalo, N. Y., Mr. Prosser received his early education in the public schools of that city and at the Englewood, N. J., School for Boys. He began his career as a young man with the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. An aptitude for industry took him later to membership in the New York firm of Prosser and Homans, agents for the Life Assurance Society.

Among the firms with which he was prominently connected are the International Nickel Company of Canada, the Kennecott Copper Corporation, the Graphite Metallizing Corporation, the Copper Company, Utah Copper Company, General Electric Company, and Railway Steel Spring Company.

Christian Science Programs
For Sunday, Oct. 4
3:30 p. m.—WMBX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:15 p. m.—WMBX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Soaring Costs Hit Penny Milk Plan in Boston

A plea to Congress asking that the Agricultural Marketing Administration be allowed to relax its rule which now prohibits school children from paying more than one cent for a bottle of milk has been made by Louis A. Webster, Chairman of the Milk Control Board in Boston.

Pointing out that the increased cost in farm labor has forced the cost of milk over the one cent mark Mr. Webster said that the AMA is willing to pay the Class I price for the milk. However, in order that the school children may be allowed to pay the additional 1/5 cent per bottle the present rule must be changed.

Unless this rule is changed immediately, Mr. Webster said, the penny milk program in Boston will have to be discontinued. Last year more than 100,000 children benefited by this program, Mr. Webster said. Boston children last year purchased more than 4,500,000 bottles of this penny milk.

Because of the higher wages being paid to family heads Mr. Webster saw no hardship for parents in paying the additional price.

Clare Luce Would Favor Low Incomes

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 2 (AP)—Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, Republican candidate for Congress from the Fourth District and wife of the millionaire magazine publisher, Henry Luce, says that she favors a \$2,000 ceiling on incomes—"if necessary."

Speaking at a meeting of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution yesterday, the playwright and foreign correspondent was asked what she thought of the Administration proposal to limit incomes to \$25,000.

"If necessary," Mrs. Luce replied, "I would vote for a law which would cut my income and the incomes of my fellow citizens not only to \$25,000, but to \$20,000, \$10,000, \$5,000 or even \$2,000."

"I wish they would do it and do it quickly so we can get on with the war," she added.

Mrs. Luce said a Congress was needed which would introduce such legislation as would distribute the tax burden of the war. Such a Congress does not exist today.

Berkshire Area Is to List 20,000 Women Workers

Between 15,000 and 20,000 questionnaires for enrollment of women in war work will be sent out Monday in North Adams, Adams and Williamstown. This will be the second local registration of women in New England. The first began this week in New Bedford, Mass.

Announcement was made here today by Powell M. Cabot, Director of the United States Employment Service for Massachusetts. Mr. Cabot reported that the first results in the New Bedford registration looked highly encouraging.

The need for women workers about North Adams is the same as that at New Bedford. An electrical plant working on vital war production has not so far been able to obtain the necessary women for light work requiring the finer dexterity in which women excel.

Not long ago the big Arnold Print Works closed, releasing 1,500 workers. These have all been absorbed and war industry is calling for more.

Far East Experts Speak at Wellesley Institute

Problems facing Orientals whose lands have become world battlegrounds are being discussed at a four-day institute on the Far East at Wellesley College. Speakers are, left to right: Prof. George B. Cressey, Chairman of the Department of Geology and Geography, Syracuse University, New York; Miss Alice Sze of Washington, D. C., and Shanghai, China, daughter of a former Chinese Ambassador to the United States; and Prof. Edward Curtis, Chairman of the History Department, Wellesley College.

Wellesley Institute on Far East Opens

Whatever the results of the present war, Americans are going to live for the first time in a world that is round, Prof. George B. Cressey, speaking at the Wellesley College Institute on the Far East, stated this morning, adding that people in the United States had thought too long of their country as an island in the middle of the Atlantic.

He said that in the future their problems would be as intimately involved with those of people across the Pacific as with those of people across the Atlantic.

While deliberately refraining in his lecture of discussion of the war, he stressed the fundamental differences between North and South China, with both of which he is well acquainted, having previously to his appointment on the faculty of Syracuse University, served as Consultant to the Government of China and having taught a number of years at the University of Shanghai.

Japan, he said, reminded him of a Ford V-8, remarkable for its flashy acceleration, while China suggested a 10-ton truck, which does not accelerate so rapidly, but if it came to a collision, he would rather be in the truck.

Discussing the geological and

geographical aspects of both North and South China, he said that if the standard of living is to be raised it must be through improved agriculture rather than changes in mining or industry, since coal is the only mineral of which there is any large amount.

From his knowledge of China and the Chinese people he said that at the end of the war they will accept no peace terms which do not make them sovereigns in their own territory, and this, he emphasized, includes Manchuria.

He was introduced by Miss Margaret Parker of the Department of Geology and Geography at Wellesley. The Institute begins a program for the cultivation of interest in the Far East, made possible by the establishment at Wellesley of the Mayling Soong Foundation. The Institute is held in honor of Madam Chiang Kai-shek, who graduated from Wellesley in 1917.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 253 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these news casts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newcasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut
New London—No regular time assigned. WNLG, 1490kc.

Maine
Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:45 a. m. WABJ, 1230kc.

Portland—Week days, 4:45 p. m. WCOU, 1240kc.

Presque Isle—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 5 p. m. WAGM, 1450kc.

Massachusetts
Boston—Week days, 12 noon direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Vermont
Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m. WCAZ, 620kc.

St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m. WWSB, 1420kc.

Waterbury—Week days, 3 p. m. WDEV, 1500kc.

Shortwave
Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMBX, 1510kc.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide

BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

Fine Foods for Good Meals

You'll always find well-known, well-proved brands at Rhodes, the store of quality foods. Drop in to shop personally—or order by phone.

RHODES BROS. CO.
KENNEDY BUILDING
170 Massachusetts Avenue
Boston, Mass.

Have a Permanent Wave NOW

SMITH'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
1126 Berkeley Street
City, 9530

66 YEARS OF SHOE-MAKING EXPERIENCE IN

Douglas Shoes
191 Massachusetts Ave.
Opposite Christian Science Publishing House
Open Evenings

For Your Convenience

If the article or service you need is not found in this issue call

COMMONWEALTH 4330

Hours 8 to 4:45 daily, except Saturday

and information will gladly be given regarding local and general advertisers in this paper

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

One, Norway Street Boston, Massachusetts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOODS HOLE, Mass., Oct. 2—

Seward Prosser, Chairman of the Board of the Bankers Trust Company of New York, who passed on at his home here last night, was prominently associated with a number of banking firms as well as several mining enterprises.

A native of Buffalo, N. Y., Mr. Prosser received his early education in the public schools of that city and at the Englewood, N. J., School for Boys. He began his career as a young man with the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. An aptitude for industry took him later to membership in the New York firm of Prosser and Homans, agents for the Life Assurance Society.

Among the firms with which he was prominently connected are the International Nickel Company of Canada, the Kennecott Copper Corporation, the Graphite Metallizing Corporation, the Copper Company, Utah Copper Company, General Electric Company, and Railway Steel Spring Company.

Christian Science Programs

For Sunday, Oct. 4

3:30 p. m.—WMBX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:15 p. m.—WMBX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:45 p. m.—WMBX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

5:15 p. m.—WMBX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

5:45 p. m.—WMBX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

6:15 p. m.—WMBX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

6:45 p. m.—WMBX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

7:15 p. m.—WMBX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

7:45 p. m.—WMBX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

8:15 p. m.—WMBX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

8:45 p. m.—WMBX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

9:15 p. m.—WMBX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

9:45 p. m.—WMBX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Private Home Building on Prewar Scale Practically at End in Greater Boston

Patent Holder On Auto Tabs Prison Inmate

A Massachusetts prison inmate, holder of a patent on the tabs to be attached to automobile license plates for 1943 registrations, today presented a difficult legal problem to State officials.

The problem is whether to pay the prisoner royalties on \$35,000 worth of tabs or make some other settlement with him, possibly a pardon, which State Department of Correction officials report he is ready to swap for his patent rights.

There is also the question as to whether the prisoner is entitled to claim the patent as his own idea, a Department of Correction official pointed out.

The prisoner is Richard W. Harrison, serving two sentences of five to six years for breaking, entering and robbery.

State officials today revealed that Harrison applied for the patent in May, 1942, and received the patent rights from Washington yesterday.

State officials explained that a citizen of Massachusetts donated the original sketch of the tab to the State which failed to apply for patent rights. Harrison, working in the prison library and having no connection with the machine shop where the tabs are stamped, applied for the patent, submitting a sketch dated September, 1941. The design of the original tab was slightly altered by the Correction Department and it was on the altered tab that Harrison obtained the patent rights.

OVERLOADED CESSPOOLS

are a source of annoyance during fall months will clog drains and is very expensive to correct.

Be sure that your Cesspool is not overloaded or has heavy solids on the top.

MOR-AD CESSPOOL CLEANER & SANITIZER

will correct these conditions if applied now. It degrades, cleans, dissolves masses from side walls, breaks up solids and permits normal seepage.

For sale by Hardware Stores, Plumbers, Lumber Companies, Grain and general stores.

or call HIGHLANDS 8720 will advise where you can get it

MASSACHUSETTS CHEMICAL CO.

2078 Washington Street, Boston

ATTENTION:

Mothers ★ Have you a boy in the service?

Wives ★ Is your husband in the service?

Sweethearts ★ Have you a sweetheart in the service?



THEN surely you'll want a copy of the new booklet "MAIL FROM HOME"—which is absolutely FREE at all Rust Craft Greeting Card Dealers.

This booklet—just off the press—is filled with valuable information for every mother, every wife, every sweetheart, every friend, of a man in uniform. It's the right size to fit your purse—yet it contains 16 pages covering all points on sending mail overseas.

For example, it tells you how far in advance to mail Christmas Greetings, Birthday and Anniversary Remembrances, so that they will reach him in time for these occasions. It gives postage rates, addressing instructions, charts for keeping track of mail—and many other suggestions of value.

You can get your free copy in any Greeting Card or Department Store displaying the red-bordered sign which reads—AUTHORIZED RUST CRAFT DISTRIBUTOR OF MAIL FROM HOME. Stop in for your free copy—TODAY.

If there is no Rust Craft Dealer near you, simply address an envelope to: "MAIL FROM HOME," P. O. Box 1, Station A, Boston, Mass., enclosing ten cents to cover postage and handling. You will receive your copy promptly.



By a Staff Photographer

Oakdale in East Natick Shows Last Appearance in Greater Boston of Private Home Building on Pre-War Scale

This is a typical street in the Fuller Lumber Company-sponsored community where houses are still available for occupancy and many

others are going up on a scale reminiscent of the good old days when home shopping was a routine, week-end adventure with full gasoline

tanks and heavily treaded tires. Look hard because this type of housing development is definitely on the way "out for the duration."

Project at East Natick Seen As Last Until After the War

The Real Estate Week

A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

We drove along the one-time popular Worcester Turnpike yesterday looking for some builder with enough optimism to be erecting a new house.

Starting at Brookline Village we listened intently for the telltale, staccato notes of hammers that are usually so loud you can hear them a half mile from the Turnpike. We didn't hear one until we came to Saybrook in Wellesley Hills where two brand new homes were in the building stages.

We went on . . . finally heard hammers beating out a building symphony on Wall Street, off Linden in Wellesley. Just one more house, the builder said, and then he was off to build houses for the Army. Across the street from the home under construction were the remnants of a new start on what was to have been another basement.

From there to East Natick, the building front was as quiet as the Magnin Line before the Germans moved into Belgium. But in East

Natick's Oakdale where the Fuller Lumber Company had considerable pre-war materials stored for a projected lake shore extension around Pickerel Lake, the clatter of hammers was deafening. Here we found home building way ahead of anything else of a non-defense type in Greater Boston. There are more than a dozen homes waiting for tenants and, as many more under construction.

Roar of Shovels

We paused in the middle of Oakdale's building bustle to try and recapture some of the pre-war exhilaration of construction activities. The familiar roar of steam shovels was like music to our ears. The intermittent clatter of hammers, carpenters moving in and out of new homes carrying long boards between them, the smell of fresh paint and the whirr of floor-sanding machines—all are there in Oakdale on a scale reminiscent of pre-war days.

But it won't be long now, George Fuller declared, before Oakdale falls under the spell of the wartime quiet on the building front. For no defense homes will be built in this residential district of well-built, artistically designed, small homes.

Across the Pike from Oakdale is Oak Park Manor, which has been completely shut down "for the duration." Just a step closer to Boston on the shores of Lake Cochituate, Pond Hill has sold out its community of more than 100 homes with the exception of several private "for sale" signs on homes already occupied. Pond Hill, like other Turnpike communities built in the last two to three years, is feeling the wartime strain upon home owners. Some are changing jobs and moving to other cities. Younger family heads are being taken by the draft, hence are trying to sell or rent their new homes. This opens the chief source of today's "homes for sale."

Three Houses

In Wellesley we prowled through one development after another without seeing more than three houses under construction, the two mentioned in Saybrook and the one on Wall Street, an attractive Cape Codder. At Wells Gate, the Weston Road development of George I. Crowe, two brand new homes have waited some time for occupancy. Two other new houses were rented this week, after waiting several weeks for buyers.

Sheridan Hills, off Cedar Street, still has one seven-room home for sale that has never been lived in. Other new houses in this district have been rented. Here again is a pre-war boom development of \$8,000 to \$10,000 homes that has been completely stymied by the war. We missed the peacetime bustle of prospective customers pushing through partly completed homes, with the streets cluttered by realty salesmen.

And that's the way it is all along the 20-mile stretch of Turnpike from Brookline to Framingham, and presumably all over the Commonwealth and New England. Glendale, which lies just over the Wellesley line in Needham, on Forest Street, has one large size home remaining on the market, that is, it was remaining yesterday. Perhaps it will be sold or rented by the time this story is in print.

If we were to go farther afield, say to Lexington, we would find that this community's two prize developments, Follen Hill and Battle Green, were just about closed "for the duration." Follen Hill is "sold out" and Battle Green has but one new home left on the market.

This is probably our last full-scale development tour "for the duration." It confirms reports of an almost complete shutdown of private building ventures. We saw few of our realty friends. Most of the houses must be visited "by appointment." Shortage of sales hands makes it impossible for realtors to patrol their developments. Lack of homes makes this unnecessary in most places. And most families trying to find homes these days, do as they used to do in "horse and buggy" days . . . they go direct to the realty office to be taken to the projects, rather than use their own gasoline.

Boston Public Housing Helps Oil Situation

By converting heating systems in most of Boston's public housing projects from oil to coal, the Boston Housing Authority today announced that it would be saving 2,700,000 gallons of fuel oil or enough to heat approximately 2,000 single family homes for the entire winter.

The Housing Authority also reported a change in the policy of accepting tenants for local projects with families in low-income brackets who require large apartments being placed on the acceptable list if these families will exchange their small apartments with war workers who do not need large quarters.

Applications are now being accepted from incoming war workers for quarters in the newly completed Orchard Park section of Roxbury where approximately 165 apartments will be ready for occupancy on Nov. 1, and another 120 apartments on Nov. 15.

Apartment in this new project range in size from three to seven rooms. All of them contain a living room, kitchen, bath, and from one to five bedrooms. The rent includes heat, lighting, continuous hot water, electricity, gas and refrigeration, and each apartment has a gas stove, mechanical refrigeration and combination laundry tub and sink.

Any war worker who travels 10 or more miles to his place of employment or is living locally with his family in temporary quarters is eligible for an apartment in the new project, or in any other war housing project in Greater Boston.

Rents are being established in the new project on the basis of the applicant's ability to pay and the size of the apartment will depend upon the size of the family.

Army Casts an Eye Upon Abandoned Railroad in Maine

HIRAM, Maine, Oct. 2 (AP)—Instead of being scrapped, the locomotive power and some rolling stock of the abandoned Bridgton-Harrison narrow gauge railroad may go back into service—for the Army.

An ordnance inspector and railroad men visited a storage yard here today to determine the serviceability of two 25-ton locomotives, two tank cars and about 50 wooden freight and passenger cars. A query by the Maine salvage committee prompted the War Department to inquire whether the equipment and what few rails had not been scrapped already could be used for transportation.

Second Victory Concert Planned

The second free victory concert in the series given at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, for service men and women, will take place on Sunday afternoon at 4:30 in the Tapestry Gallery. Heinrich Gebhard will be pianist and Harrison Keller violinist. The public is invited to take any seats remaining after 4:20.

Two gallery talks will be given before the concert, at 3 o'clock: Miss Dorothy Adlow, well known art critic, will lead a group "Exploring the Museum," and Dr. G. M. A. Hanfman of the Department of Fine Arts, Harvard University, will speak on Roman art. The popular Museum hour for children, discontinued during the summer, will be resumed on Sunday too, with a tour of the Paul Revere exhibition, under the guidance of Mrs. M. P. Sayward.

Two Ships in Port Flying Eire Flag

Ships flying neutral flags are seldom seen in Boston nowadays, but today there are two at anchor with the flag of Eire floating over the sides of the vessels. The craft are two that were purchased from the United States Maritime Commission by Eire early this year to bring needed supplies to Ireland.

Lodge Backs N. E. Governors in Oil Demand

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, charged in Boston today that petroleum products are not being allocated on merit.

After a half-hour conference with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at the State House, Senator Lodge asserted, "I cannot believe, on the facts available, that petroleum products are being allocated on merit."

Hailing the plan of the six New England governors to go to Washington to present New England's fuel oil situation to President Roosevelt personally and to seek his aid, the Massachusetts Senator said, "The big job confronting us is to get all petroleum products allocated equitably."

He charged that New England is getting a much smaller percentage of its daily petroleum needs than the other Eastern rationed states.

Senator Lodge added that only 40 per cent of the storage space in New England is filled. He said, "If the storage space was 100 per cent filled, we would get through the winter all right."

Discussing the coming trip of New England Governors to Washington to confer with President Roosevelt, Senator Lodge asserted that the President has the power to clear up the situation. He favored a unified agency to handle petroleum with a single administrator possessed of adequate power. Only in this way, he continued, can "passing the buck be avoided."

Although on all the Eastern Seaboard the New England States are farthest north and suffer from the coldest winter weather, they received only 70 per cent of normal fuel oil requirements during the week ending Sept. 12, while the 11 other Coastal States received 90 per cent of theirs during the same period.

This fact was revealed yesterday by Joseph F. White, Chairman of the New England Transportation Committee, at the conference in Providence held by New England Governors to discuss the fuel situation. Furthermore Mr. White stated that the picture was even worse for the week ending Sept. 19. "I am not at liberty to give you the New England figures, but the other 11 States received more than 100 per cent of their daily rationed requirements that week."

Governors Ask Conference

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts termed the situation "the most unjust thing that ever happened in peacetime or war to any section of the country," and demanded the immediate "transportation of more oil to New England in tank cars" and the use of all available barges.

The New England Governors yesterday wired President Roosevelt requesting an appointment at his earliest convenience.

"We feel that the situation is so serious," they said, "that unless every means at our command is used to help, the war effort will be seriously endangered and the health of our people impaired."

Three Federal representatives are quoted today as saying that they were "not aware of any discrimination which has taken place with respect to the treatment of New England" but that they were "investigating the charges which have been made in this respect."

Quoted are Robert J. Hull, New England Petroleum Co.-ordinator, Kenneth B. Backman, New England Director of the Office of Price Administration, and W. H. Wheeler, Jr., New England Director of the War Production Board.

More Tank Cars Come In

Willard Wright, Chairman of the New England Sub-Committee on Supply and Distribution, told yesterday's conference:

"If we continue receipt of products at the present rate, which is

Cotton Mills Likely to Use Labor of Girls

Girls of 16 and 17 years old will be permitted to work in cotton textile mills to help out the severe labor shortage, Russell T. Fisher, President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, forecast last night at the association's annual banquet.

Mr. Fisher said he understood the War Department had recently certified the shortage of available workers in the industry, and that permission to employ girls would be granted by Federal officials.

However, this source of labor will relieve the shortage only to a minor degree, he noted. Labor supply rather than the available cotton appears likely to have a big part in determining the ability of the mills to produce. Competition from other war industry has taken away many workers.

"Few mills in this area have been able to change to the wanted military fabrics without becoming badly unbalanced," Mr. Fisher said. "The effect on all costs of this unbalancing of production apparently has not been fully appreciated. A solution of this problem must be found, as it will have a material effect on the available supply of cloth for civilians."

Want to

SAVE MONEY

for yourself and Uncle Sam?



Then treat your valuable electrical appliances right and save repair bills and metals needed for war!

These handy booklets tell how.

They're FREE!

Get yours now

at any one

of the

friendly

EDISON SHOPS

There's one in your neighborhood

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY



We can't all go . . . but we can all help! Buy U. S. War Bonds and Stamps!

ACCEPT ONLY THE BEST



Boston Cab

America's unexcelled cab service.

5010 KEN 5010

Churchill 'Crack Down' Fails To End Second-Front Surmise

Continued from Page 1

pathy between the British and the Russians.

It is held that the motives suggested by some critics for second-front delay are liable to undermine the confidence in Allied military and political leaders.

It is pointed out that some speculator may guess right about actual second-front plans or alternately that a Nazi spy might use some unsuspecting newspaperman to send information back home.

Mr. Churchill was asked in Commons to take steps to impress the desirability of restraint on all those who possess inside knowledge of the approaching United Nations offensive action.

The Prime Minister's answer was, "I welcome this opportunity of again emphasizing the undesirability of public statements or speculation as to the time and place of future Allied offensive operations, even though such statements or speculations are based on inference and not as the question would seem to imply on inside information."

Sweeping Nature

Perhaps it is the sweeping nature of Mr. Churchill's request that has suggested to some critics that the Government is trying to cover up its failings. Since there is no factual way of disproving this charge, one has to be guided by the consensus of those here in a position to judge.

There seems no substantial grounds for the criticism that unwillingness, disagreement, or inefficiency are the reasons the United Nations are not taking more pressure off Russia at the moment.

The coincidence of a gigantic and warring armed struggle between the land forces of Russia and Germany occurring before the United Nations are fully prepared for full-scale land warfare will be debated far into the future. To a British historian, it may, perhaps, appear good fortune; maybe to a Russian, perhaps, more like clever timing.

Answer to Jibes

But today in this country, British, American and United Nations troops are all around hustling completion of great new armies. These forces have made Hitler's jibes about "emasculated soldiers" sound rather hysterical. These armies do not look like mere window dressing, and there seems no reason to doubt what The Times of London said in an editorial this week, "It is certain that before victory can be won, Germany must be brought to battle on two fronts or more and that German soldiers must be defeated in the field by British and American soldiers as they were in the year 1918."

Do the United Nations' military and political leaders need prodding to get on with the job? Wendell L. Willkie thinks they do after his visit to the Middle East and to Moscow. Mr. Willkie's opinion carries weight in Britain. The Times says he has done a timely service to all the United Nations and "has given general argument for a second front the weight and point of disinterested testimony at first hand."

In sizing up anew the Russian situation and Mr. Willkie's comments on it, The Times says that at one moment this summer, Russia looked as though it were so seriously crippled it could no longer maintain in the field anything like its present army.

That danger, The Times now sees, Russia has pushed further away by its own exertions and resolution. "But her eventual sur-

vival is likely to depend on the extent and speed with which the Allies can increase their share of the common burden and diminish hers."

The Times sees advantages in the calls and campaigns for a second front. But it adds, "The place and time are matters which it is idle to debate in the marketplace—defeat can be brought about by timidity as well as by timidity."

Times is in line with Mr. Willkie in preferring to treat "time as an enemy rather than an ally." But The Times points out, "The new Allied offensive or offensives may take quite other forms and developments from those which have hitherto appealed to the popular imagination."

Daily Worker Warning

The Communist Daily Worker sees the Willkie warning about delay in a second front as presenting the United Nations with a menace even graver than Munich. The Daily Worker claims, "We do not accuse the Government of unwillingness to fulfill its pledge to Russia or to establish a second front. But we do charge them with failure to overcome the technical and political obstruction which stands in the way and to make whatever ruthless changes in all commanding positions that are necessary to ensure immediate execution of their pledged policy."

The Communist party, therefore, asks a working-class rally to pave the way for an immediate second front.

Thus in Communist circles and Conservative clubland alike, second-front talk goes on. Parliament can at any time raise the matter in debate if it continues to be dissatisfied with the course of the war. But official pronouncements on a second front are expected to be filed away until the days of action come.

In the meantime, there are some welcome signs of boosts for the British Army and its leaders. In the House of Lords yesterday, speaker after speaker denounced Lord Strobiloff for his recent article in an American magazine running down the British Army. Bouquets for soldiers who are going to match their skill against the Nazis are seen all the more welcome here in the light of the bricks that the Army has become accustomed to. Striking developments in the British Army are being claimed here. Its buffing is said to have taught it more than most people realize.

N. Y. Seafarers Clubhouse Opens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—A few hours after the announcement that 2,301 officers and men of the United States Merchant Marine had been killed or lost in action at sea during the year, the Andrew Furuseth Club, first clubhouse for seafarers to be opened by the United Seamen's Service, Inc., was dedicated at 39 East Thirty-seventh Street, with an audience of seamen, shipping officers and city and Federal officials in attendance Oct. 1.

Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union, said the merchant ships were going out without interruption and would continue until "Fascism is crushed from the earth." He voiced the hope that the seamen centers would continue after the war, declaring that they were "only a part of what the seamen needs."

"We cannot win this war without the Merchant Marine, and let us have no illusions about it," Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, another speaker, said. To go out and do what the men are doing, to deliver the goods, come back, and go out again, all required courage.

Among the other speakers were Douglas P. Falconer, National Executive Director of the U. S. S. S. Basil Harris, President of United States Lines, and Capt. Edward Macauley, Deputy War Shipping Administrator.

U. S. Submarines Sink Five Japanese Vessels

Continued from Page 1

tions were about to begin may be significant.

Meanwhile, the great 39-day-old fight for Stalingrad continues, with the Germans claiming the capture of another suburb, Orlovka, in the northern sector of the city and gains of 100 or 200 yards of streets in other parts, but always apparently at considerable cost. The determination of the Russian infantrymen not to yield to the continually reinforced Germans is almost without parallel in the history of human struggles.

U. S. Subs Score:

5 Japanese Ships Sunk in Far East

The United States Navy's announcement that American submarines operating in Far Eastern waters had sunk five more Japanese ships said that probably 2 others were sunk and 1 damaged.

The ships sunk included a large seaplane tender, a large cargo passenger ship, a large freighter, 2 medium-sized cargo ships. Two medium-sized cargo ships were damaged and probably sunk. A large tanker was damaged.

These successful attacks by American undersea raiders raised the total bag of Japanese ships taken by submarines, as reported by the Navy, to 74 vessels sunk, 19 probably sunk, and 22 damaged—a grand total of 115 ships.

Operations announced by the Navy did not include any sub activities in the Solomon Islands campaign, since the Navy refers to the Solomons as being in the South Pacific.

Stalingrad:

Suburb of Orlovka Claimed by Germans

The German High Command's announcement of the capture of Orlovka, suburb in the Northwestern sector of Stalingrad, included encirclement of a major Soviet group to the west of this center.

The communiqué said Orlovka had been converted into a strong Russian defense position.

Meanwhile fresh counterattacks both inside and outside the battered city were reported from Moscow, which said that the latest German power drive had been limited to 200 or 300 yards in the northwestern suburbs.

The Germans, though using full reserve power, still were denied even the localized decision solely needed to save their prestige.

Beyond that it was virtually impossible to assess the situation on the basis of overlapping and oftentimes confusing dispatches reaching Moscow from the embattled Volga metropolis.

Russian claims included a report that a Red Army guard division was routing Germans from house after house in a counterattack synchronized with Russian offensive action outside Stalingrad; but at the same time the Germans were reported gnawing deeper into the northwestern suburbs and progressively fortifying their lodgements inside the city.

One dispatch would picture a reversion to positional warfare within Stalingrad and another

Latin Americans Found Doing Their Part in War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Back from conferences with officials of six South American governments, Nelson Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, today expressed confidence that the Southern Hemisphere's major economic problems—employment, food, and internal revenue—can be solved.

Mr. Rockefeller told a press conference that he believed a general willingness to make war sacrifices, evident among South Americans today, will assist the Latin-American countries in successfully weathering economic and social upheavals brought on by the war.

Any impression that the South American countries are out to get all they can from the United States without doing their part, he declared, is mistaken.

Major economic problems facing Latin America at the present time, he said, are unemployment caused by materials shortages, food shortages due largely to internal transportation difficulties, and internal revenue, curtailed by a falling off in import and export taxes.

The United States Government, Mr. Rockefeller reported, has already agreed to help Brazil increase and diversify food production in Northern Brazil, where increased rubber-growing activity has caused serious shortages.

The Co-ordinator expressed confidence that South America fully understands recent War Production Board action cutting Latin-American strategic-materials exports of the highest priority lists. Taking such materials off the materials list may slow deliveries to South America but "will not be a serious blow," he declared. WPA, he explained, found that the old priority rules were interfering with war production in this country. South America is not going in for large-scale munitions production, chiefly because of the difficulty of getting machine tools.

As evidence that the common people in Brazil are beginning to



British Gain in Egypt

Arrow indicates point at which the British, in a surprise attack, recaptured an eminence from Axis forces in Egypt and wiped out a salient.

would tell of German tanks charging through the streets, with as many as 70 repulsed in one sector of that constricted terrain and several others blocked elsewhere.

Battle Positions

Constantly Changing

Battle positions passed from defender to attacker and back again.

The German communiqué said that German attacks were progressing southeast of Lake Ilmen, on the Leningrad Front to the north, and that "the annihilation of Soviet divisions encircled in fighting during recent days is about to be completed" south of Lake Ladoga.

Heavy activity by combined Axis air forces also was reported—by Germans defending the Nazi flank between the Don and Volga rivers, by Germans and Rumanians pounding railway lines along the Lower Volga, and by Germans, Italians, and Hungarians who were said to have smashed large amounts of railroad equipment and heavy weapons on the Don Front.

The Russians reported further inroads upon enemy strength on the Moxdok, Leningrad, and Novorossisk Fronts. A communiqué said one Soviet unit wiped out about 1,500 German and Rumanian officers and men in three days of the battle of the western Caucasus, southeast of Novorossisk.

U. S. Bombs Pylos:

One German Ship Hit by Airmen

American heavy bombers hit German shipping in another raid on Pylos, Greek port of supply for the Axis armies of North Africa, it was announced today as Lieut. Gen. B. L. Montgomery declared his British Eighth Army was preparing for the "next round" in the Battle of Egypt.

The Americans were credited with scoring two direct hits on one ship and numerous near misses on others in the Thursday raid upon Pylos, which lies on the southwest coast of the Greek Peloponnese. General Montgomery's declaration gave added significance to

the American war bulletin said.

Wednesday's sudden thrust in which British forces, striking at dawn, gained a strategic elevation and wiped out a small salient held by the Axis in the central sector of the El Alamein Front.

In this operation, described as "strictly local," the British pinched off a wedge which had existed around the Bir el Munassib depression since General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's recently frustrated attempt to break through to the Nile.

This line-straightening move drove Axis forces back from fairly high ground at the lip of the depression, gaining for the British an elevation commanding battlements extending southward toward El Hameinat.

Britain Preparing For Another Round

General Montgomery's statement came as he pinned the Victoria Cross, Britain's highest decoration, on a New Zealand sergeant.

"We are preparing now for the next round, in which I am sure New Zealanders will play an important part," he said.

The end of summer on the barren North African desert brought the general expectation that the El Alamein Front would not long remain quiet.

Military informants agreed that the present situation there was satisfactory to neither the British nor the Axis, and Marshal Rommel's presence this week in Berlin was interpreted to mean that fighting in Egypt will be one of the German High Command's major preoccupations this autumn and winter.

Recent information from the Balkans told of continued heavy movement of military supplies toward Greece and Crete for transshipment to North Africa.

The supply lines meanwhile are being submitted to air and submarine attacks. Much also is being destroyed in continuous raids on Tobruk and Benghazi.

In their latest attack on Pylos, the Americans flew several hundred miles into enemy territory to reach their objectives, headquarters of the United States Army Middle East Air Forces announced.

"The attack was met by German and Italian fighter planes," the American war bulletin said.

New Guinea:

Japanese Retreat Before Allied Push

The Japanese, balked in their drive toward Port Moresby, withdrew deeper into the fastnesses of New Guinea's Owen Stanley Mountains today, cautiously pursued by Australian troops and harried by Allied planes.

A communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters indicated the Australians were approaching Menari, mountain hamlet 46 miles north of Port Moresby, where it was believed the Japanese might try to make a stand, but apparently there was no contact between the opposing forces Thursday.

Menari is about four miles beyond Nauru, which the Australians reoccupied Sept. 30 after a swift 10-mile advance from Ioribaiwa the preceding day.

The comparative slowness of the Australians' progress over the

strikely terrain indicated they were taking no chances on running into an ambush.

Beaughtlers, Aircobras, and Flying Fortresses meanwhile attacked enemy bases at Salamaua and Buna on the east coast of New Guinea and hammered mountain trails along which the Japanese were trying to move supplies to the front.

A special target of the Allied air raiders was the Wairipi Bridge over the Kumasi River, which was attacked four times Thursday by Aircobras and Flying Fortresses. A large section of the span, damaged the previous day and partly repaired by the Japanese during the night, was reported destroyed by high explosives.

The bridge is the bottleneck of the Japanese supply line, for it offers the only means of moving heavy material across the rain-swollen Kumasi River, and hence has been the object of daily attacks by Allied airmen.

Relatively little action was reported elsewhere in the Southwest Pacific, though Allied air scouts maintained ceaseless patrols over the waters northeast and northwest of Australia.

Bomb Flensburg:

RAF Airmen Blast Nazi U-Boat Center

The Royal Air Force struck at Germany last night after a week of bad weather, blasting anew at the Nazi U-boat building center at Flensburg with a bomber force described officially as fairly heavy.

Flensburg, which turns out and repairs a large percentage of Hitler's submarines, apparently has hit even harder than on its last raid, Sept. 23.

Seventeen British planes were reported lost during the night, compared with 10 the night of the previous attack.

The port has been bombed six times before in an RAF campaign to weaken U-boat operations by smashing their source and bases.

The operations included attacks upon Axis shipping off the coast of Holland.

The German High Command claimed that 22 of the raiders were downed during the night.

Vichy Ships Held:

Two Had Escaped From Madagascar

British and South African warships and South African planes have intercepted and seized two Vichy French ships which escaped from Madagascar during the British invasion of that French island, naval authorities announced today.

The ships were the Maréchal Gallieni, which has been escorted to a South African port, and the Admiral Pierre. The latter formerly was the Greek ship Yiannis and was seized by the French in a Madagascar port.

Japanese Order Aliens in China To Don Brassards

TOKYO, Oct. 2 (AP)—Fifteen hundred Americans and 4,000 Britons in Shanghai began wearing today red arm bands bearing the letters A and B, respectively, in compliance with an order issued by the Japanese military authorities, Domei reported in Shanghai dispatch.

These brassards are to be worn whenever these "enemy aliens" appear outside their residences, Domei said. Nationals of 34 states which are at war with or have severed relations with Japan are affected.

"The arm bands added a distinct note of color to crowds on downtown streets" in the great international city, the dispatch said.

"Thousands of Occidentals for whom it has been impossible to arrange repatriation still live under Japanese military rule of varying degrees of severity in Shanghai and elsewhere in China."

"Enemy aliens" other than Britons and Americans must wear bands bearing a cross with a number assigned to their country. Nationals of some countries occupied by the Axis are exempted although exiled governments function in London. Domei named Czechoslovakians, Poles and Danes in this connection.

Missionaries also are exempted while carrying on religious duties.

Plane Manufacture Controlled in Canada

OTTAWA, Oct. 2 (CP)—Airplane manufacture in Canada moved under complete government control with announcement from the Munitions and Supply Department of an order prohibiting any kind of aircraft manufacture except by permit.

Issued by Aircraft Controller Ralph P. Bell, the order limits the manufacture or assembly of aircraft to fulfillment of government orders or orders specifically approved by the controller.

New U. S. Minister Reaches Iceland

REYKJAVIK, Iceland (AP)—Leland B. Morris, new United States Minister of Iceland, arrived Oct. 1 by plane with Thor Thors, Icelandic Minister to Washington, who returned to confer with his Government.

Mr. Morris, former Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin, succeeds Lincoln MacVeagh, now Minister to the Union of South Africa.

Willkie Arrives in Chungking Greeted by Throng of 10,000

CHUNGKING, Oct. 2 (AP)—Wendell Willkie stepped from a United States Army transport plane here today at the end of a long flight from Russia over an inner Asia route seldom crossed by an Occidental and was welcomed with the greatest demonstration ever accorded a foreigner in this Free China capital.

Some 10,000 representatives of various organizations were at the field when the transport "Tien Shan" (Heavenly Mountain) landed with Moon F. Chin, Baltimore-born ace flier of the China National Aviation Corporation, at the controls.

Mr. Willkie's arrival ended the closely-guarded secret of the stages of his 4,000-mile air journey from Kuibyshev, Russia.

His route had brought him across the semi-desert expanse of Sinkiang, where he stopped at Urumchi (Tihwa), the provincial capital, and the northwest interior provinces of Kansu and Szechwan, whose respective capitals, Lanchow and Chengtu, he also visited.

As Mr. Willkie was driven behind a motorcycle escort to the residence prepared for him, more thousands of Chinese lined the thoroughfares of this bomb-battered but still thriving city for a glimpse of President Roosevelt's emissary.

City Presents Gala Effect

Flags and bunting, which blossomed forth in the city overnight, combined with the crackle of fireworks to give the capital a gala aspect.

Heading the list of notables welcoming him at the airport were members of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Cabinet; Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, Chief of the Staff of Allied Forces in China, and U. S. Ambassador Clarence E. Gaus.

"How do you do, everybody. Glad to see you," Mr. Willkie called out as he stepped from his plane. He stood bareheaded while a band played the Chinese National Anthem and then inspected a Guard-of-Honor accompanied by Vice-Premier and Finance Minister H. H. Kung.

While Mr. Willkie's program was not definitely fixed, it was believed he would remain in China about two weeks. A Government spokesman said he would be given full opportunity to acquaint himself with all aspects of China's war effort and would be given a chance to visit the various war fronts if he desired.

Mr. Willkie disclosed on his arrival that at one point en route he was delayed by a Japanese plane. All he would say of the incident

was that it did not occur today and then he quipped:

"There is much more danger of my being killed by the kindness of the Chinese than by enemy bullets."

Mr. Willkie could not say how long he would stay in Chungking. Military authorities have bound him to secrecy, he explained, because "they don't want me to become a clay pigeon for the Japanese." He said he did not know whether he would visit India.

Plans for Mr. Willkie's stay fitted with the fact-finding purposes of his mission and he told the welcoming delegation:

"It gives me great pleasure and I am proud and happy to be here because the Chinese people are led by one of the truly great men of the age, the Generalissimo."

Told that Japanese scouting planes flew in the vicinity of Chungking the past three days, but that there were none today, he brushed off the ominous implications with the light-hearted comeback: "I feel very much complimented. No flattery appeals to me like that."

Flight Over Ancient Route

He seemed amused at the Japanese Air Force's attention and to premature broadcasts of his arrival.

"When I was in Cairo," he recalled, "I saw the King, and the German radio announced the full text two days before it took place."

He described his trip, which roughly paralleled the ancient trade route from Russia, as over the finest scenery in the world, reminiscent of the United States' own Northwest.

In the airport reception room a servant handed him a moist towel (an hospitable gesture in dusty inland China). Mr. Willkie fumbled with it, remarking that the custom was strange to him. But he wiped his hands.

Princeton-educated Mayor K. C. Wu told Mr. Willkie he had no key to offer, but "the whole city is open to you."

The first American to shake Mr. Willkie's hand after he had crossed the Russian border into Sinkiang was Col. James M. McHugh of the United States Marines, Naval Attache, from Wichita, Kas., who welcomed him at Urumchi.

He was greeted there also by Hollington Tong, Vice-Minister of Publicity representing Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek; Gen. Sheng Shih-shan, the Provincial Governor, and Gen. Chu Shao-liang, Chinese commander in the Northwest.

Mr. Willkie's pilot on the Urumchi-to-Chengtu leg of his flight was Maj. Hsu Hsuan-sheng, who led the Chinese leaflet raid on Japan in May, 1938.

Vichy Says French Police Had No Part in Americans' Arrest

VICHY, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Vichy Foreign Ministry said today that French police had nothing to do with the arrests of Americans in the German-occupied zone and instructed Gaston Henry-Haye, Ambassador to Washington, to inform the United States Government to that effect.

This action followed a request by S. Pinkney Tuck, American Chargé d'Affaires at Vichy, for information on the roundup. The original version reaching Vichy was that French police made the arrests on instructions of the Nazis.

The Interior Ministry declared that it had no detailed information on the roundup. It pointed out that since the Germans engineered the whole affair, French officials were without a list of names.

It was understood that the Americans were interned at Vittel, famed watering place which originally had been set up as a concentration center for British women. They were lodged in hotels and buildings in and around a mineral springs park which is fenced in and serves as the camp grounds.

The park includes an arcade containing shops run by British women internees which dispense simple articles of clothing and other necessities. There also is a shoe-repair shop.

Interned there are 300 British nuns of various religious orders. The 200-odd Americans originally interned by the Germans as enemy aliens in Occupied France were sent to a camp at Royal Lieux near Compiègne.

Preparing Dakar

VICHY, Oct. 2 (AP)—While morning newspapers informed the French of a coming withdrawal of white women and children from Dakar, a Vichy authority called attention today to a declaration by Lieut. Gen. Eugene Bridoux, War Secretary, that "new assaults may be conducted against certain of our territories."

Continental Frenchmen "must not disinterest themselves in what is taking place in our faraway colony" of Madagascar, where the British are extending their occupation, said this source, who cannot be named.

He went on to quote General Bridoux as follows:

"Tomorrow new assaults may be

conducted against certain of our territories. These assaults, if they should occur, must find us strong and in a position to fight not only for honor, but to maintain intact the positions entrusted to us."

Le Matin declared recently that "if an offensive were to occur against Dakar, it will not take us by surprise."

"The Government has decided to put up as tenacious a resistance as that at Madagascar to the attacks," the newspaper said. "The means at our disposal in French West Africa are very superior to those we have in the big island."

1,000 Japanese Leave California for Beet Fields

MANZANAR, Calif., Oct. 2 (AP)—One thousand Japanese have left Manzanar Relocation Center this week, it is announced, to work six or eight weeks in the sugar beet fields of Montana, Idaho, and Utah. One of every three employable men at the center and 15 married couples volunteered for the work.

CROYDON, ENGLAND

Milder's Ltd.
and The Store that is always interesting

Is Also Always the House for Women's Wear and Home Furnishings

Agents for

LOTUS & DELTA

North End and George Street

CROYDON, ENGLAND

CARDIFF, WALES

The Cardiff Drapers
Over 50 Years Experience
FASHIONS • FOOD • FURNITURE
GARAGE AND SHOWROOMS

JAMES HOWELL & CO.

LIMITED

St. Mary Street

Still the

widest variety of

GROCERIES

& PROVISIONS

Branches everywhere

in Southern England

FASHION & ECONOMY MEET VALUE

at MEDHURST'S Greater London's favorite Department Store offers still more opportunities. You will find in the Hairdressing and Beauty Salon and magnificent Restaurant, elegant and interior redecoration, none, after a morning's successful shopping.

MEDHURST'S OF BROMLEY

Australia Moves to Adopt Statute of Westminster

CANBERRA, Australia, Oct. 2.—Australia, which so far has refrained from ratifying the Statute of Westminster freeing dominions from most of their obligations to the British Parliament, now proposes its ratification.

The proposal comes in a bill to broaden the Australian Constitution to permit postwar reconstruction in keeping with the Atlantic Charter, introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday by H. V. Evatt, Attorney General and Minister of External Affairs.

Mr. Evatt declared the present Constitution, adopted in 1900, was too inflexible to permit attainment of the ideals of the United Nations with respect to freedom of expression, freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear. The bill provides in part that "Parliament shall have full powers to make laws for peace and order and the good government of the Commonwealth for the purpose of carrying into effect the war aims and objectives of Australia as one of the United Nations, including the attainment of economic security and social justice in the postwar world and the purpose of postwar reconstruction generally."

Opposition Fearful
The proposal to ratify the Statute of Westminster has caused some disquiet among the opposition. They are apprehensive of any move to weaken Australia's links with the United Kingdom. The Statute of Westminster, however, originated in the British House of Commons.

Canada and the Union of South Africa have already ratified the statute without any sign of weakening Empire ties.

The Government showed it is determined to push the bill through before Parliament goes into recess, which it was to have done today.

Mr. Evatt said that ratification of the Statute of Westminster has become urgent in view of the need of removing technical difficulties which are hampering speedy time decisions. These difficulties arise because certain acts of the British Parliament at present apply to Australia; and if Australia legislates on these matters it becomes necessary for legislation to be given the King's assent before they become effective.

Government's Limitations

Moreover, it has been found that under present conditions the Federal Government does not have power to decide the punishment of some of its subjects. An instance occurred recently when two Royal Australian Naval ratings serving on an Australian ship under temporary control of the Royal Navy were found guilty of murder and given the capital sentence. It was found the Federal Cabinet did not have power to commute the capital sentence to imprisonment. Special negotiations had to be entered into with the Government of the United Kingdom.

The effect of ratifying the Statute of Westminster would be:

1. The Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1865—which requires certain laws passed in Australia to be submitted for British assent—would no longer apply.
2. The Federal Parliament would be given full power to enact laws having extraterritorial operation.
3. No future British legislation would apply to Australia unless consented to or requested by Australia.
4. British Merchant Shipping and Admiralty Acts would not apply here.

Other Changes Sought
The reason for the bill now in Parliament, named "Constitution alteration bill," is to be found in the fact that there are other con-

stitutional changes the Government wishes to make.

This is shown in the preamble, which states, among other things, that the bill gives the Commonwealth power to make laws for the purpose of "carrying into effect the war aims and objectives of Australia, as one of the United Nations, including the attainment of economic security and social justice in the postwar world and for the purpose of postwar reconstruction generally."

Economic security and social justice are defined as including security of employment and provision of useful employment for all people.

Mr. Evatt declared events proved the Constitution adopted in 1900 flexible enough for the general needs of war but not flexible enough for the great task of postwar reconstruction. He added, "Although words of the Constitution, written in the 1890s in many phrases, were simply transcribed from the American Constitution of 1787, the general approach belongs to a horse and buggy age of social organization."

Britain Approves Step
Dealing with the section of the bill ratifying the statute of Westminster, Mr. Evatt added:

"The relationship between Britain and Australia has never been more intimate than today. We are a Government primarily responsible to the Australian people. We need this legislation to remove burdensome restrictions and unsatisfactory delays which still clog the rights of Australians to control of domestic affairs. Britain does not object to what we are doing, but, contrariwise, regards the present course eminently suitable. It is realized the war has not decreased but increased the necessity for adopting the Statute to apply our laws to the rapidly changing situation in the Pacific."

Whether Federal oppositionists will make a concerted stand against the bill is doubtful. The opposition is not expected to make a serious stand against the bill. If they do, the bill, since it amends the Constitution, will in any case have to go to a referendum of the people before it becomes operative.

Marinship Sets Launching Mark For First Vessel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
SAUSALITO, Calif. — Marinship, latest industrial wonder of the Pacific Coast, launched its first Liberty freighter, the William A. Richardson, Sept. 26, setting a new Coast record from keel-laying to launching for the initial effort of a new shipyard.

The keel of the new ship, named in honor of Sausalito's first resident, Captain William A. Richardson who brought an English whaling vessel through the Golden Gate in 1812, was laid June 27, this year. Only 91 days later the ship was launched. This compares with 151 days' launching time for the first Liberty Ship from Henry J. Kaiser's Oregon Shipbuilding Company at Portland, which recently turned a ship off the ways in 10 days, 125 days for the first ship at Mr. Kaiser's Richmond, Calif., Shipyard No. 1, and 106 days for his Richmond Shipyard No. 2.

The men behind Marinship, members of the constructing and administrative firm, the W. A. Bechtel Company, are Stephen, Kenneth, and Warren Bechtel, Jr., sons of the late W. A. Bechtel, who was a leading figure in opening up the West by building railroads and highways. He also played a major part in the construction of Boulder Dam.

Marinship is named after Marin County.

Sights Still Secret In Felled Bombers

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—Ward Marville, assistant to the President of Carl L. Norden, Inc., said that it is believed secrets of the famed Norden bomb sight are still safe despite the fact it has been used on American bombers known to have been shot down over Nazi-occupied territory.

"As far as we know from the Army and Navy the Axis powers have never yet succeeded in getting a sample of the Norden sight," he said in a radio interview.

"Even if a bomber were shot down over Germany itself the chances are that the bomb sight would be destroyed or made useless by the crash."

"The mechanism is made up of many, many intricate parts. We are certain that it would take at least two years for the Nazis to produce our bomb sight—even if they had a complete, undamaged model to work from."

Nazis' Food Explanations Found Tainted

German-oppressed nations face growing hunger as pillage and inefficiency reduce crops.

By Ernest S. Fleke

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The recent decision to increase the German bread and meat rations beginning Oct. 19, was explained by the Nazi Government as being due to the better than expected harvest, mounting imports from the Ukraine and Poland, ample Hungarian and Italian contributions, and, lastly, to a general improvement in Europe's food situation.

It is doubtful in the extreme whether these four explanations are true. As was pointed out in these columns on Sept. 23, the grain output of Poland and the Ukraine has been especially disappointing to German observers, who have implied that it may take two or three years before exports from these sections can flow into Germany in needed volume.

The alleged general improvement and the ability of Italy and Hungary to feed their major partner is highly questionable.

In all probability the food situation in Germany itself and in every single one of the Nazi-dominated countries is going from bad to worse. The few neutral States can hardly avoid being drawn into the vortex.

Trend Toward Collapse

It may take more than another winter to bring about a European collapse through famine. Human endurance has often been, and Nazi ruthlessness always, underestimated. Yet it seems certain that the European nations are headed in that direction. And not because of the inability of the Nazis to safeguard the interplay of the European agricultural and economic units.

For the most part, the present desolate food outlook appears to be the result of five factors:

1. Disruption of regional systems. Most European countries are cut off from their sources of imports and from their export markets.
2. Lack of certain fertilizers, fodder, fuel and greasestuffs, and the growing deterioration of agricultural machinery and transportation facilities.
3. Shortage of agricultural labor.
4. Increase in agricultural waste, a direct result of the war and of the compulsory mass migration that took place in Poland, Finland, the Baltic States, Yugoslavia and large parts of Rumania.
5. Opposition to Nazi rule among non-German peasants.

Factors May Worsen

None of these five factors is likely to be overcome in the near future. On the contrary, some of them, as for instance the lack of phosphate fertilizers, deterioration of machinery and the opposition to Nazi rule, are rather bound to grow worse.

The following survey does, therefore, not reflect the nadir of the development. Even such miserable conditions as are encountered in Poland or Greece are susceptible of further deterioration. The Nazis will not allow themselves to be defeated by hunger as long as any food is left in any part of conquered Europe and as long as they still have any means to transport supplies.

This then is the picture available to the public, the present food situation in the European Axis states, the vassal states, the conquered territories, and the neutral countries:

Germany: The largest food reserves—especially of cereals—with which Germany entered the war are exhausted. The building up of new stocks is out of question. The country, like all of Europe, is dependent on what it produces at a given moment and on what it can lay hand on abroad.

Weekly rations for normal consumers are: Bread 72 ounces, meat 11½ ounces, butter and margarine 7½ ounces, vegetables—exclusive of potatoes—one pound. The coffee ration was discontinued in the early summer of 1940. Up to 440 are being offered for a pound of coffee on the black market.

The severe winter of 1941-1942 destroyed 8,000,000 acres of crops and 80 per cent of the plum, peach and cherry trees. During the last week the following three decrees were issued: Farmers have to hand over to the authorities their entire grain crops. On Sept. 30 feeding of the population in industrial areas by communal kitchens was introduced.

Foreign workers, of which there are between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 in the Reich, have to supplement their food by collecting edible plants in their spare time.

Italy: The weekly bread ration is 37 ounces, 50 per cent less than the German and almost 40 per cent less than the Dutch or Belgian quota. Meat and fat rations are also smaller than the German ones. The daily allotment of macaroni and spaghetti was recently cut from 4 to 3 ounces. The egg ration is 3 eggs a month.

Finland: This year's grain, hay and clover harvest was bad, while potatoes and root crops are expected to yield somewhat better results than in 1941. Finnish agriculture is being strangled by shortage of manpower. Lack of farm

labor caused a reduction of the rye area from 90,000 acres in 1939, to 67,000 acres. Bread ration amounts to five slices a day.

Hungary and the Balkans: Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria have been forced by shortage of labor, unsatisfactory harvests, and heavy shipments to Germany and Italy to ration the already meager diets of their population.

In Hungary the meat and fat rations had to be reduced only recently. Guerrilla warfare in Yugoslavia has the country badly disorganized.

Corruption in Rumania: Inefficient, Bulgarian, and international strife in both countries are further hampering agricultural work and equitable distribution of food.

Norway: This year's harvest is reported to be uneven; the yield of grain and hay is allegedly better than last year, but the potato harvest is bad, as can be gathered from the order to Norwegian newspapers not to mention it.

The severest shortage is in meat, potatoes, and fresh vegetables. The monthly meat ration is seven ounces, plus half that much in sausages. Butter is scarce; the milk ration for adults amount to half a pint daily. Boiling fish and salted herrings have become a rare treat.

Bread consists mainly of rye and wheat, and its butter content is admixture of fish flour or ground peas.

Illegal trade is stronger in firewood than in foodstuffs and is said to be directed by members of the Norwegian Nazi party.

Denmark: Most foodstuffs are rationed. The country's relatively big cattle and poultry stock is rapidly diminishing because of lack of fodder. However, most of the Danes are still adequately fed.

The Netherlands: Food prospects cause deep concern. Farm acreage was greatly increased during the last two years, but the benefit of the larger output—mainly vegetables—goes to the Germans. The weekly bread ration is 68 ounces, about 25 per cent below prewar consumption.

Meat, butter and sugar are scarce. Milk and potatoes are of poor quality and are to be had at irregular intervals only.

Belgium: Present rations amount to between a half and a third of average prewar consumption. Daily allotments are: 8 ounces of bread, 1½ pounds of potatoes, 1.2 ounces of meat. According to a recent issue of the Brussels Nazi newspaper *Nouvel Journal*, the rapid reduction of Belgian livestock will result in cutting the daily meat ration to 0.7 ounces.

Butter and margarine amount to 1 pound a month, and sugar to 2.2 pounds. These are "legal" or "theoretical" rations. Actually, meat, butter and even potatoes are often lacking in the shops.

France: The harvest was, on the whole, favorable, but the French



Top: The classroom waits for the harvest in Russia as Soviet children stack hay on a collective farm in the Kamensk district near Moscow. Center: United States soldiers in Great Britain use a jeep in aiding with the harvest. Lower left: Sugar beets help out with Britain's sugar ration. Part of the 1,200 tons which is handled daily at one Yorkshire factory. A workman is seen unloading beets. Lower right: A woman offering for sale a glassful of sunflower seeds and a small quantity of beets on the market square of one of the many war-damaged towns of the Ukraine. She was photographed by Ernest G. Fischer, an Associated Press staff writer.

Associated Press; World Wide; © Fox

Food for Europe Is Wartime Challenge

Top: The classroom waits for the harvest in Russia as Soviet children stack hay on a collective farm in the Kamensk district near Moscow. Center: United States soldiers in Great Britain use a jeep in aiding with the harvest. Lower left: Sugar beets help out with Britain's sugar ration. Part of the 1,200 tons which is handled daily at one Yorkshire factory. A workman is seen unloading beets. Lower right: A woman offering for sale a glassful of sunflower seeds and a small quantity of beets on the market square of one of the many war-damaged towns of the Ukraine. She was photographed by Ernest G. Fischer, an Associated Press staff writer.

labor caused a reduction of the rye area from 90,000 acres in 1939, to 67,000 acres. Bread ration amounts to five slices a day.

Hungary and the Balkans: Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria have been forced by shortage of labor, unsatisfactory harvests, and heavy shipments to Germany and Italy to ration the already meager diets of their population.

In Hungary the meat and fat rations had to be reduced only recently. Guerrilla warfare in Yugoslavia has the country badly disorganized.

Corruption in Rumania: Inefficient, Bulgarian, and international strife in both countries are further hampering agricultural work and equitable distribution of food.

Norway: This year's harvest is reported to be uneven; the yield of grain and hay is allegedly better than last year, but the potato harvest is bad, as can be gathered from the order to Norwegian newspapers not to mention it.

The severest shortage is in meat, potatoes, and fresh vegetables. The monthly meat ration is seven ounces, plus half that much in sausages. Butter is scarce; the milk ration for adults amount to half a pint daily. Boiling fish and salted herrings have become a rare treat.

Bread consists mainly of rye and wheat, and its butter content is admixture of fish flour or ground peas.

Illegal trade is stronger in firewood than in foodstuffs and is said to be directed by members of the Norwegian Nazi party.

Denmark: Most foodstuffs are rationed. The country's relatively big cattle and poultry stock is rapidly diminishing because of lack of fodder. However, most of the Danes are still adequately fed.

The Netherlands: Food prospects cause deep concern. Farm acreage was greatly increased during the last two years, but the benefit of the larger output—mainly vegetables—goes to the Germans. The weekly bread ration is 68 ounces, about 25 per cent below prewar consumption.

Meat, butter and sugar are scarce. Milk and potatoes are of poor quality and are to be had at irregular intervals only.

Belgium: Present rations amount to between a half and a third of average prewar consumption. Daily allotments are: 8 ounces of bread, 1½ pounds of potatoes, 1.2 ounces of meat. According to a recent issue of the Brussels Nazi newspaper *Nouvel Journal*, the rapid reduction of Belgian livestock will result in cutting the daily meat ration to 0.7 ounces.

Butter and margarine amount to 1 pound a month, and sugar to 2.2 pounds. These are "legal" or "theoretical" rations. Actually, meat, butter and even potatoes are often lacking in the shops.

France: The harvest was, on the whole, favorable, but the French

will have little opportunity to enjoy it. Between 60 and 80 per cent of home production and all imports—from Algiers and Tunisia—are being hoarded by Germany. The weekly bread ration is 4½ pounds—that is half as much as Frenchmen used to eat before the war.

Meat is a rare treat. The meat dish served in restaurants weighs between 1 and 3 ounces. The number of restaurants closing because of lack of food is steadily growing. The French are allowed 1 pound of potatoes a week, but often there are none to be had. The weekly butter and cheese allotment is 1½ ounces of each. Vegetable supply amounts to a daily ration of about 5 ounces per person. There is no seasoning to cook the vegetables with.

Fruits are hardly to be found on the open market, but are plentiful on the black market, although at exorbitant prices.

Poland: Before the war Poland's livestock numbered 10,500,000 cattle, 7,500,000 pigs, and 3,500,000 sheep. Its yearly export of eggs amounted to almost 350,000 12-gross cases, and its butter export to 130,000 hundredweight. It was the largest exporter of cereals except for Hungary and the Balkan States.

Today, the Poles form the largest group of underfed people in Europe. Their weekly bread ration ranges from 2 to 2½ pounds. Meat, fat and sugar have become rare luxuries.

Albania: The Italians are reported to have confiscated the entire crop, leaving the population to eat the refuse and plants.

Greece: Imports of foodstuffs amounted to 1,200,000 tons annually in prewar times. After the conquest, the imports stopped completely and what little stocks there were in the country were taken over by the Germans and Italians. Last July an agreement was reached, according to which a monthly shipment of 15,000 tons of Canadian wheat is sent to Greece, covering 15 per cent of the country's requirements. Except for this, Greece is dependent on the desperately few home-grown supplies.

Black market prices in Greece set an all-time record. One oka of milk—approximately 1½ quarts—costs the equivalent of \$16. Last

Switzerland to Continue Limited Sanctuary Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 2.—The Swiss Federal Council has carefully re-examined the refugee question and has decided on a future course which will continue Switzerland's traditional policy of limited sanctuary. For the time being, however, there will be no further easing of restrictions, which recently were relaxed to permit some new admissions and to allow persons who entered illegally before Aug. 13 to remain.

The Council made a careful study of the refugee problem when German and French authorities began systematically to round up French Jews for deportation eastward. Hundreds of Jews fled to the Swiss border and many, hidden in trains and peasant wagons, and on foot, succeeded in gaining entrance to Switzerland without visas. The Council's ruling that all who entered before Aug. 13 could remain unless special reasons for returning them existed was in response to a popular demand for greater generosity.

Federal Councilor Edward de Steiger, head of the Department of Justice and Police, in a recent speech disclosed the policy decided on for the future and attempted to explain it to the people.

Uncertain Phrase
"Article Nine of the Federal council's decree of October 17, 1939, instructing cantons to expel foreigners illegally entering Switzerland, excepting deserters and political refugees, will in the future be carried out," Mr. de Steiger said. "However, it will be carried out with avoidance of all unnecessary harshness." The meaning of the last phrase has caused considerable speculation.

Mr. de Steiger stated "the right of asylum will continue to be practiced as a right of the state in the spirit of Swiss tradition freely and independently, as a command of humanity but not as a legal duty."

"However, mass illegal entrances into Switzerland, many of which are part of a regular smuggling business, cannot be regarded on the same plane with granting asylum to individual political refugees."

Food scarcity, threats to public health and "threat to the inner security" of the country were mentioned by Mr. de Steiger as reasons for opposition of the Government to large numbers of illegal entrances.

[The Associated Press quoted Mr. de Steiger as saying that with 23,000 foreigners already inside Switzerland the country could not accept many more without endangering national security. American relief agencies in Switzerland are said to be concentrating on caring for children of refugees. In American quarters in Bern, according to the Associated Press, it was indicated that the United States is willing to accept and care for 1,000 children and Santo Domingo was reported willing to take another 1,000.]

No Longer Transit Land
Mr. de Steiger pointed out that since the United States, Brazil and Argentina have practically ceased giving visas, Switzerland is no longer able to serve as a transit land with short-term residence. Refugees must hence plan for long periods ahead. The United States gave only 30 visas so far in 1942; Brazil, 31, and Argentina, 5.

Switzerland frankly fears a rapid increase of illegal entrances in spite of its efforts to prevent such a development. Keeping pace with deportations eastward, illegal entrances increased as follows: From April 8 to July 31, 664 persons who entered illegally were permitted to stay; August 1 to 31, 561; September 1 to 27, 733. This does not include those who have not reported to police or have not been found.

Hardness Unavoidable
Mr. de Steiger denied restrictions on illegal entrances were a departure from the traditional Swiss policy of granting refuge or that the Government was violat-

ing principles of humanity for "raison d'être."

"As always when order conflicts with disorder a certain hardness is unavoidable," he declared. "Zwingli and Calvin also had to be hard. Many a social worker is often required to be hard. We will possibly also be required to take in our Swiss abroad. We want to continue our program for aid to child war victims."

Dr. Rothmund, former head of the political police, reviewed various categories of exiles who found temporary or permanent refuge in Switzerland in recent years. Tens of thousands of Jews from Germany and Austria have used Switzerland as a temporary stopping off place since 1933 while en route for America, Palestine, etc. 7,500 civilian French refugees remained a short period after the fall of France.

Refugees from Occupied France entering illegally were sent back until the recent wave of deportations eastward. Foreign workers escaping from Germany and Germans subject to labor service are still being sent back.

Poles' Status
Escaped prisoners of war are on principle permitted to remain with the exception of Poles because 120,000 of the 180,000 now in Germany are working inadequately guarded or with individual peasants in German districts bordering on Switzerland and if permitted to stay would come in by the thousands. One hundred and twenty Poles thus far have been permitted to stay. Four thousand French war prisoners, including Gen. Henri Giraud, have been permitted to date to pass through Switzerland to Unoccupied France. One hundred and fourteen Yugoslavs, 16 Greeks, 36 Russians and individual Belgians, Netherlands, Englishmen arrived.

Since the winter 1940-41 a regular stream of Alsations has been escaping through Switzerland to Unoccupied France as civilian refugees.

In 1941 there were over 1,000; this year about 600. In the summer of last year the first civilian refugees from the Netherlands came through Occupied France—mostly demobilized officers and "nco's"—en route to England or the Dutch Indies to fight. A camp was erected at Cossonay for 150 Netherlands.

By the end of July, 1942, 335 Netherlands civilian refugees came, including 106 Jews. From Belgium 50 refugees, mostly demobilized soldiers, came by the end of July. Only in individual cases were Netherlands and Belgians sent back.

Tax Relief Move Made for Soldiers
WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Congressional action to relieve men in the armed forces of their Federal income tax obligations if their ability to pay is "materially affected" by military service was urged Oct. 1 by Representative Samuel A. Weiss (D) of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Weiss told the House that, under present statutes, "if a soldier is killed in battle and owes \$100 income tax, you can rest assured that the Collector of Internal Revenue will file a tax lien against his estate to be paid by the soldier's aged parents, his beneficiaries or his widow."

"Let's give the soldiers a break," he exclaimed.

The Knox "Vagabond"

World-famous
Lightweight Hat

\$5

Haynes

1502 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

RACCOON
zip-collared
wool sport coat

There's double cost value in this investment. The plump raccoon collar zips right off with a complete finished all wool casual under-suit. Brown, green, red or blue in fitted or bony style, exclusive with us. Mises' sizes.

\$59.95
plus tax

STEIGER'S COAT SHOP, 2ND FLOOR

STEIGER'S
Springfield, Mass.

Brigham's Bridal Shop

Whether you have months or days in which to plan—whether your budget is generous or small, you'll find "Your Gown" in our Bridal Shop.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

EST. 1914

for—

- Quality
- Style
- Value
- Dependability

RECK'S
FUR SHOP
40 Pleasant St. Worcester

CLIPPER CRAFT
FALL SUITS
\$30 \$35
COMPARE!
Ware Pratt Co.
Main St. at Pearl, Worcester

Denholm & McKay Co.
WORCESTER, MASS.

Famous
for Quality
and Fashion

President's Press Meeting Takes On Serious Mien

Continued from Page 1

Evening News entered the debate with:

"I do not want to be captious, Mr. President, but at the outset you said the press had performed a wonderful service by not printing anything about your trip, and now you say there are certain elements of the radio and press which are hurting the war effort."

The President replied that there was no connection between the two statements and that his questioner knew what he meant.

Tense Atmosphere

"I do not, Mr. President, I am sorry," Mr. Wright commented, as the atmosphere grew tense.

Part of the background of the exchange was a formal protest, left at the White House while the President was away on his secret tour of war plants, signed by 35

correspondents representing individual newspapers and news magazines. Addressed to Press Secretary Stephen Early, it complained that no explanation had been given the signers as to why they were excluded from the trip and that complete censorship of news of the trip until Mr. Roosevelt returned was neither wise nor necessary, since thousands of persons saw him en route.

The letter itself was not mentioned at the press conference, but the President did say the arrangements made were solely with the safety of the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces in thought and that to have included a larger number of newspapermen than the three representatives of the press services who were taken would have required one or more additional trains.

Arizona City Women Finding Work on Farms Profitable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Arizona women are working on farms, on cattle ranges, in mines, machine shops, and plane repair depots. In fact, there isn't very much that they are not doing to take the places of husbands, fathers, brothers and sweethearts called away to the fighting forces or to defense work.

The labor shortage is most acute in agriculture. Almost every dairyman's wife has gone to work milking cows by hand or operating machines. Many fairly large dairies that formerly employed three or four men are now, of necessity, an exclusive family enterprise.

Not long ago an Arizona farm paper ran a picture of two young women working with a hay baler crew, keeping up with the men and earning \$5 a day. For a week after hundreds of subscribers called up to tell about women sewing sacks behind threshers, driving tractors, stacking hay, feeding stock, cleaning ditches, irrigating, and performing a thousand other

tasks commonly thought to be beyond their strength.

Most of these farmers' wives and daughters, pitching in to help because there is no help to be hired. Some have left employment in town because they like the open air and freedom, and often because they can make more money in the country.

Since cotton picking started, the exodus of domestic servants from city homes is accelerated. At \$1.50 a hundred pounds for short-staple cotton, and \$3 for long-staple, a day's pay is far more than that of a cook or housemaid.

An experiment of the Miami Copper Company is being watched with much interest by other large Arizona copper producers, all of whom are hard pressed for labor. The Miami concern has hired women and girls for 100 "surface" jobs formerly filled by men. They are making delicate adjustments in the concentrating mill; they are in the pipefitting and repair shops. The men they replaced became available for heavier work underground.

Workability of Voluntary Censorship Cited as Based in Editors' Patriotism

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Byron Price, Director of Censorship, said last night that the press and radio demonstrated their patriotism and proved "the workability of voluntary censorship" by keeping President Roosevelt's inspection trip a secret.

His statement:

"For two solid weeks every newspaper, every radio station and every periodical in the United States kept as a secret the news of the President's trip across the country and back inspecting war plants and camps first hand."

"Most of them knew about the trip which would ordinarily be big news as soon as it happened. But the only consideration in all their minds was the safety of the Commander in Chief in wartime so far as a consideration which was called to their attention by the

voluntary radio and press censorship code.

"No mandate or compulsion in law caused the publishers and broadcasters to keep this secret. They were guided purely by their own patriotism and caution in abnormal times. In some cases they canceled regular working confidential telegram messages for fear of transmitting inadvertently any information of the President's movements."

"The American press and broadcasters have never before made such a sacrifice of regular operations. Their act provides striking proof of the workability of voluntary censorship which must rest on the patriotism of press and broadcasting agencies."

Illinois Takes Action To Keep Men on Farm

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 2 (AP)—Illinois Selective Service Headquarters have acted to halt movement of farm laborers to city industrial jobs by relaxing requirements for deferment of agricultural workers.

Paul G. Armstrong, State Draft Director, also instructed local draft boards to consider induction of farm workers who leave their agricultural jobs. He directed deferment of farm laborers "if the evidence is convincing that a registrant is a necessary man even though during part of his contemplated deferment he will not actually be engaged in planting, cultivating and harvesting crops."

War Output Goal Eased By President

Continued from Page 1

cent under the WPB's first-of-the-month estimate and that the rise in September was not greater than that in August. On the basis of what he has seen, however, the President is apparently convinced that production is coming along in a swift and impressive manner, although he did admit that no production would ever be "satisfactory" in view of the country's immense needs.

Arms plants, the President said, were operating at from 94 to 95 per cent of efficiency and that this was as high as might reasonably be expected. New plants are coming into operation continually as the far-sighted pre-Pearl Harbor program bears fruit, he declared.

Disappointment Felt

Despite the favorable impression gathered by the President on his long tour, there was sharp disappointment here when he gave his revised estimate of this year's production program. The country has been told by the WPB that it would have been possible to achieve the 1942 goal through prodigious effort during the last quarter of this year. The President's statement, however, would seem to indicate that the Government does not think this possible.

In his address to Congress on Jan. 6, 1942, the President clearly stated, "I have just sent a letter of directive to the appropriate departments and agencies of our Government, ordering that immediate steps be taken."

"To increase our production rate of airplanes so rapidly that in this year, 1942, we shall produce 60,000 planes, 10,000 more than the goal set a year and a half ago."

When questioned on this, the President told newspapermen that in January he was talking about a 60,000 annual rate by December of this year and not of a 1942 production of that number.

Murphy Advises 'Oneness' of Labor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—Associate Justice Frank Murphy of the United States Supreme Court said last night that "outside our armed forces, this nation is not mobilized to win this kind of war."

Reporting on an inspection trip of Detroit armament factories he said, "If Detroit and the nation aren't imaginative enough to prevent interruption of production, we are gravely imperiled as an independent nation."

Speaking on the March of Time radio program, he asserted, "It is to the nation's interest that the labor movement not be divided but one. And it is to the nation's interest that leaders of labor and industry sit down together without delay, and iron out all their difficulties immediately."

At Henry Ford's Willow Run plant workers soon "will be turning out a bomber every hour," Mr. Murphy said in describing conditions in Detroit where he said "people are alert" and "in every factory there is that enthusiasm and energy that marks the good soldier in the field."

"Outside the armed forces, this nation is not mobilized to win this kind of war," he said. "Labor and industrial leaders must form a team. Industry must realize free enterprise and an independent economy are at stake. And labor must realize it is no longer fighting for collective bargaining, but for the God-given right to work where a man chooses and then move on to greener pastures."

Publication and Story Of Trip Destroyed

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 2 (AP)—Government authorities disclosed yesterday that nearly 30,000 copies of the Aero Mechanic, weekly union publication, were destroyed Sept. 24 because they headlined President Roosevelt's secret visit to the Boeing Aircraft Company, plant Sept. 22.

The press here had observed a complete silence until the White House yesterday authorized publication of the fact the President had visited the Pacific Northwest.

W. N. Mahlum, editor of the weekly, said he had received no warning against publishing the news on the President's visit; that he had read the voluntary censorship code but noted no restrictions on the President's movements.

Secret Service operatives said Mr. Mahlum was "very co-operative" in getting copies of the paper out of circulation at the post office and postal substations here. Cary Cotton, union president, acting at the request of Byron Price, National Director of the Office of Censorship, also asked union members who had received copies of the paper to return them for suppression.

There is every evidence that it was a useful trip for the President to take, that he found it stimulating and encouraging and that he added much to the morale of the areas which he visited.

During the trip, news dispatches were written by agency correspondents permitted to accompany the President, but release of the

President Visits Key Points



Official United States Navy Photo from Associated Press

Roosevelt Family Gathering

Members of the President's family gathered around his car at Camp Pendleton, Marine Corps training base near San Diego, Calif., which the Chief Executive visited during his tour. At car, left to right: Lieut. and Mrs. John Roosevelt, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. John Boettiger. He spent the evening at the home of John who had just received orders for sea duty.

President Finds Nation's Morale Good

Continued from Page 1

words, been trying to wake up the country. The President took a look around, seeing hundreds of thousands of people, talking with hundreds of men in the armed forces, workers and managers, and came back to report that what is needed is for the country to wake up.

Capital's Shortcomings

Mr. Roosevelt's view was that Washington's worst shortcomings were these:

Congress—Because it dangles and delays while the whirl of war problems rush by it and because it propagates invalid conclusions on the basis of inadequate laymen's investigation. He recalled how, in 1933, Congress enacted legislation in the limit of a few days, sometimes a few hours in order to save the economics of the people and, referring to the slowness with which the anti-inflation bill has been moving along, contended that today there is great need for speed with the very existence of the nation at stake.

The Press—Because, like Congress, it doesn't know and see the country as a whole and because certain unidentified sections of it, particularly columnists and some radio commentators, say so much that isn't true and thereby hurt the war effort.

Administration Officials—Because too many of them talk too much without knowing what they are talking about; because, at least those who are four or five layers from the top, are too often publicity-seekers and rush into print with uninformed and misleading statements.

New Aggressiveness

Mr. Roosevelt did not indicate that he associated himself or any high Federal officials with his criticism of Washington and its state of mind but it was evident that from his tour he absorbed a new aggressiveness and fighting spirit.

At his own initiative the President brought up his visit to former Vice-President John N. Garner at Uvalde, Texas, who had parted company with the New Deal in 1940 over the third-term issue.

He cited his conversation with Mr. Garner as another argument against Farm Bloc demands in Congress for revision of the farm price parity formula, quoting the former Vice-President as feeling that the people are jittery about the prospect of an increase in the cost of living. Mr. Roosevelt said his old friend, Jack Garner, agreed in this respect with all the people he had talked to on the tour.

Mr. Garner felt that anything you could do to prevent an increase in the cost of living would remove one of the fears which concern people in the country as well as those in the city, the President said.

No Names Mentioned

On virtually all of his criticisms, either of Federal officials or newspapers, the President refused to be specific, although reporters repeatedly asked him to illustrate what he was talking about.

He did go so far as to admit that the tendency of Congress to attempt to get into technical problems of the war was prompted by a desire to help. He said Congress was following the understandable tendency set by the Continental Congress in 1776 to launch investigations in every direction and particularly into things which only military leaders could understand, with the result that it frequently promoted ill-considered and invalid conclusions.

There is every evidence that it was a useful trip for the President to take, that he found it stimulating and encouraging and that he added much to the morale of the areas which he visited.

During the trip, news dispatches were written by agency correspondents permitted to accompany the President, but release of the

Are Women Curious? President Doubts It

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 2—President Roosevelt said yesterday he believed the old idea about the curiosity of women was ill-founded.

In telling press conference about his 8,754-mile trip of inspection of war plants, he said when his automobile was driven through the huge factories unheralded more women stuck to their jobs than men.

dispatches was withheld until Mr. Roosevelt had returned to Washington. Delayed reports follow:

Detroit

DETROIT, Sept. 18 Delayed. (AP)—President Roosevelt began a tour of America's war plants and military encampments today with a look at the Chrysler tank arsenal, where a 32-ton mass of mechanized metal churned through a watery morass and crunched to a stop not 10 feet from him.

From the tank factory, turning out more than half of the medium tanks made in this country, the President went to the Ford Motor Company's Willow Run bomber plant. He chatted with a pair of midget workmen and saw sheet aluminum going into one end of quarter-mile long assembly lines and four-motored B24 bombers ready to fly away at the other.

It was an uneasy moment for members of his party and Mr. Roosevelt's eyes bulged a bit, too, when it appeared for an instant at the Chrysler arsenal that a tank could not possibly be stopped short of the open car in which the President sat.

When it finally came to a standstill, it sent a ripple of muddy water frothing across the road, and Mr. Roosevelt threw back his head, laughed, and exclaimed: "A good drive! A good drive!"

Midwest

ABOARD ROOSEVELT TRAIN EN ROUTE TO WEST COAST, Sept. 19, Delayed (AP)—President Roosevelt made a tri-state morning-to-midnight inspection of vital Midwestern war establishments today, seeing sailors training for service on fighting ships, men and machines turning out massive propulsion equipment for those ships, and the manufacturing of small arms and ammunition to help defend them.

On the second day of a transcontinental tour of America at war, the President visited the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, near Chicago; the Milwaukee plant of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, and a Federal Cartridge Corporation factory at New Brighton, Minn.

Athol, Idaho

ATHOL, Idaho, Sept. 21 Delayed (AP)—A thousand men of the Navy, stationed high above sea level in the Rocky Mountains, received a visit from President Roosevelt today.

They were the officers, men and recruits at the Navy's newest training station, on the shore of Lake Pend Oreille. The first group of recruits preceded the President to the training station by only four days. There were 321 of them. When the establishment is operating at capacity it will take in 800 men a day and turn out the same number ready for service with the fleet.

The President was affectionately greeted by Mr. and Mrs. John Boettiger, his son-in-law and daughter, and two grandchildren, Anna and Curtis Dell. They had come from Seattle, Wash.

Seattle

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 22 Delayed. (AP)—President Roosevelt inspected a theater of active military operations for the first time during the war today and saw sailors and ships which had been tested and wounded in battle, and

other men and other ships ready to join the fight for victory.

He saw them in the Tacoma-Seattle area, at the western extremity of a cross-country tour of America at war. That trip, from Washington, D. C., to Washington State, he said, had made him "more and more convinced that the people of the whole nation are in this war to win it, and win it just as fast as we can."

Portland, Ore.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 23 Delayed (AP)—President Roosevelt saw for himself today how Henry J. Kaiser, a wizard of the shipways, turns metal into merchant vessels faster than any one ever has done it before.

Before the eyes of the President, a 10,600-ton Liberty freighter, the Joseph N. Teal, was launched just 10 days after its keel was laid. Never in shipbuilding history had such speed been achieved.

San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24 Delayed (AP)—At the halfway point of a circuit of the nation, President Roosevelt visited the San Francisco Bay area today, got a look at a submarine that had sent nine Japanese ships to the bottom of the Pacific and met a wounded Marine who killed 36 Japanese at Tulagi.

This was at the bustling Mare Island Navy Yard, where the President also saw a two-man Japanese submarine captured at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and reminisced with a scarred sailor about one of his favorite ships, the sunken cruiser Houston.

A second stop was at Oakland, where the President wandered through a naval supply depot and an adjoining embarkation station.

Southern California

ABOARD ROOSEVELT TRAIN EN ROUTE THROUGH SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, Sept. 25 Delayed. (AP)—President Roosevelt saw proof today at bomber plants, naval stations and marine bases that the flash land of movie stars and glittering resorts was hard at work to make America more mighty.

Uvalde, Texas

UVALDE, Texas, Sept. 27 Delayed. (AP)—President Roosevelt and John N. Garner, whose political trail ran parallel for eight years and then swerved widely apart, met today for the first time since the third term began and chatted boisterously for six minutes.

Later the President moved over to Fort Sam Houston, an infantry post, and then went to Randolph Field, which gives a basic training course of 10 weeks to flying cadets.

Fort Worth

FORT WORTH, Texas, Sept. 28 Delayed (AP)—President Roosevelt rode down what is perhaps the longest straight bomber assembly line in the country here today to wind up his Texas portion of a transcontinental scrutiny of America at war.

He spent an hour of the late afternoon at an assembly plant of the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation after dropping in this morning on the family of his son, Lieut. Col. Elliott Roosevelt of the Air Corps, who is on foreign service.

The assembly line is so long it is almost impossible to see from one end to the other. George J. Newman, Consolidated Vice-President in charge of the Fort Worth Division, said that its exact length was restricted information.

"Probably," he told reporters, "it is the longest straight assembly line in the country."

South

ABOARD ROOSEVELT TRAIN EN ROUTE THROUGH THE SOUTH, Sept. 29 Delayed (AP)—While a company band played "Hail to the Chief" the Higginses showed President Roosevelt today how they build fighting boats upside down or in a loft 72 feet above ground with equal facility.

Nelson Asks Immediate Freezing of Manpower

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—Complete cataloging and freezing of manpower as quickly as possible was advocated today by Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman testifying before the House Agriculture Committee on the farm labor question.

The WPB Chairman warned that allotment of men to agriculture might entail elimination of luxury crops and forced concentration on nutritive foods for the duration of the war.

Department of Agriculture determination between essential and non-essential crops was advocated before the House Committee last week by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, as a method of assuring adequate manpower to grow food for the United Nations.

Preparatory to a draft of labor, Mr. Nelson admitted the Government would have to determine its basic needs of manpower for the military services, for agriculture and for essential war and civilian industries. He said a tentative decision on these quotas is now in the making, admitting that they would always be changing.

Praises Farmer's War Efforts

The House Committee expressed pleasure at hearing Mr. Nelson praise the farmer's contribution toward the war effort. "As a class, farmers have done more in the way of actually striving to do the job than any other group," he told the congressmen.

He agreed with Representative Orville Zimmerman (D) of Missouri, that the farmers' share in war production has not been as satisfactorily dramatized as the industrialists'. "We need 'Keep 'em Fed' and 'Keep 'em Clothed' slogans just as much as 'Keep 'em Flying' if men are not to be lured away from the farm," Mr. Zimmerman declared.

"Instead," interjected Committee Chairman Hampton P. Fulmer (D) of South Carolina, "the farmers are made out as a selfish group helping to bring about inflation."

Mr. Nelson was asked whether, in the freezing of labor, there would not be much dissatisfaction among the farmers.

Mr. Nelson agreed that there is more need for "centralization of authority on the food problem" at the present time.

The farm labor problem has been attracting special attention in Congress, since the highly-controverted cost-of-living bill began to advertise the farmer's manpower problem.

Despite definite word from the White House on whether the bill passed by the Senate late Wednesday will be satisfactory to the President, congressional conferees ironing out differences between the House and Senate bills, hope to have a bill on his desk at once.

Mr. House, unanimously suspended its rules to permit consideration of a conference report later

between the man on the farm and his neighbor making three times as much in a war plant.

Flask Curest, Part of War

"A lot of things we are going to have to do to win this war are going to cause unrest," Mr. Nelson replied. "If we are ever going to get tough enough to win."

Mr. Nelson was called before the Committee to explain a prediction he made Sept. 21 before the American Legion that the American public would get enough to eat for the duration.

"When I said we have food enough, I meant I believe we are going to be smart enough to meet our food problem," he explained to the Committee. At the same time he admitted that "it may not be possible to grow certain luxury foods."

He told the Committee that the farmer has been the first to feel the pinch of war sooner than other groups of the population, but said he thought farm leaders as a whole were satisfied with WPB allocation of farm machinery and other essential tools of production.

Asked whether "the United States will ever be able to extricate itself from manpower controls," Mr. Nelson replied: "If we've got the courage and fortitude to win this war, we will also have the courage to take them off after it's over."

Need for Food 'Czar'

Mr. Nelson agreed that there is more need for "centralization of authority on the food problem" at the present time.

The farm labor problem has been attracting special attention in Congress, since the highly-controverted cost-of-living bill began to advertise the farmer's manpower problem.

Despite definite word from the White House on whether the bill passed by the Senate late Wednesday will be satisfactory to the President, congressional conferees ironing out differences between the House and Senate bills, hope to have a bill on his desk at once.

Mr. House, unanimously suspended its rules to permit consideration of a conference report later

Itinerary of President's Trip To Inspect War Establishments

By the Associated Press

This was the itinerary of the trip that took President Roosevelt across the continent on a tour of war plants and military establishments:

Thursday, Sept. 17—Left Washington, 10:20 p. m., eastern war time.

Friday, Sept. 18—1:30 p. m. to 2:30 p. m. inspected Chrysler tank arsenal, Detroit.

Inspected Ford Willow Run plant, 3:40 p. m. to 5:15 p. m.

Saturday, Sept. 19—9:35 a. m. to 10:50 a. m., central war time, inspected Great Lakes Naval Training Station, near Chicago. Departed at 10:50 a. m.

Inspected Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company's Milwaukee plant, 1:50 p. m. to 2:40 p. m.

Inspected Federal Cartridge Company's factory, New Brighton, Minn., 11 p. m. to 12:15 a. m.

Sunday, Sept. 20—Traveled westward across Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana.

Monday, Sept. 21—2:30 to 4:30 p. m., Pacific war time, inspected Farragut Naval Training Station on Lake Pond, Oreille, near Athol, Idaho.

Tuesday, Sept. 22—9 to 10:30 a. m., inspected Fort Lewis, Washington, visited Bremerton Navy Yard, western shore of Puget Sound, 12:12 to 2:25 p. m.

Inspected Boeing bomber plant at Seattle, Wash., 4 to 4:30 p. m., then drove to home of Mr. and Mrs. John Boettiger, son-in-law and daughter, in the evening.

Departed by train, 11:30 p. m., for Vancouver, Wash.

Wednesday, Sept. 23—Inspected plant of Aluminum Company of America, Vancouver, Wash., 9:30 to 10:30 a. m.

Inspected Portland, Ore., yard of Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation, 11:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.

Thursday, Sept. 24—Arrived at noon at Crockett, Calif., motoring

to Mare Island Navy Yard for 50-minute inspection.

Inspected naval supply depot and adjoining embarkation center, 3 to 5 p. m.

Friday, Sept. 25—Visited Douglas Aircraft Company's bomber assembly plant, Long Beach, Calif., 9 to 9:55 a. m.

Stopped briefly at famed Mission at San Juan Capistrano, 1:15 p. m. Dedicated Camp Joseph H. Pendleton, new Marine Training Station, 2 p. m.

Inspected Naval Hospital, Naval Training Station, Marine Base and bomber plant of Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, San Diego, Calif., 4:20 to 5:45 p. m.

Departed for San Antonio, Texas, 10:35 p. m., after spending evening at home of son, Naval Lieutenant John Roosevelt.

Saturday, Sept. 26—Crossed Arizona and New Mexico, entered Texas.

Sunday, Sept. 27—Stopped at Uvalde, Texas, 12:20 p. m., central war time, chatted for six minutes with John N. Garner, former Vice-President.

Inspected Kelly Field, San Antonio aviation cadet center, Duncan Field, Fort Sam Houston, and Randolph Field at San Antonio, Texas, 3:30 to 6 p. m.

Monday, Sept. 28—Visited family of son, Lieut. Col. Elliott Roosevelt of the Army Air Corps near Ben Brook, Texas, 10 a. m. to 3:30 p. m.

Inspected Consolidated Aircraft Corporation bomber assembly plant, Fort Worth, Texas, 4:15 to 5:15 p. m.

Tuesday, Sept. 29—Looked over Higgins shipyard, New Orleans, 9:05 to 10 a. m. and Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., 3 to 6 p. m.

Wednesday, Sept. 30—Inspected Fort Jackson, Columbia, S. C.,

Two Inquiries Begin Into N. Y. Service Units

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Two investigations, one by District Attorney Frank S. Hogan and the other by William L. Hodson, Welfare Commissioner, are on here today into the promotion of a series of projects for service men, including the proposed Park Avenue Canteen, the We Will Win Committee and the War Heroes Foundation.

Mr. Hodson's inquiry is aimed at determining whether any of the organizations had solicited funds for ostensible charitable purposes without obtaining the necessary permits. Mr. Hogan took action to see if any fraud had been committed following resignation of several persons who had lent their names to various of the projects. Among them were Newbold Morris, President of the City Council; William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., formerly Commissioner of Markets; Mrs. Hammond Taylor and Mrs. Mollie Tackaberry McAtee.

Central figure in the dispute was George L. Fecke, one-time advertising executive, who was said by the Welfare Department to be promoter of the We Will Win Committee and the War Heroes Foundation, both of which have offices in the Park Avenue Canteen building, former home of the late Charles Steele, banker, at 11 East Sixty-second Street.

The first of Mr. Fecke's projects was the War Heroes Foundation, which proposed to raise money to insure the future education of the children of men decorated for heroism in the war. Subsequently, under the chairmanship of James W. Gerard, the We Will Win Committee was organized with the aim of obtaining 30,000,000 signatures at 10 cents each, the proceeds after expenses to go to the Heroes Foundation. Both proposals attracted considerable public backing and sympathy and prominent persons lent their names to the projects, the Governors of 11 States being among the sponsors of the We Will Win Committee.

Later, came a campaign to have the name of the East River Drive changed to MacArthur Drive, but this was dropped after the determined opposition of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia.

The Park Avenue Canteen, latest activity, had as its aim the turning of the Charles Steele House in Sixty-second Street, into a place where men in uniform might meet, eat and dance with Park Avenue daughters in a Park Avenue atmosphere. It became known today that Mayor La Guardia's Defense Recreation Committee had determined that if the Canteen applied for a permit, it would be refused on the ground that the proposed city area was adequately supplied with service centers.

Hartley Weathers New Jersey Recount

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 2.—Notwithstanding his close margin of victory, Representative Fred A. Hartley, Jr., weathered a recount and was confirmed Oct. 1 in his Republican nomination for reelection to the House of Representatives from the Tenth Congressional District here. The recount was initiated by Mayor William H. Williams, of Belleville, N. J., his opponent in the Republican primary campaign.

Mr. Hartley originally won by 53 votes in the primaries of Sept. 15, but when the recount was completed here last night, he retained only a 52-vote lead. The Essex County Board of Elections discovered no errors in voting machine totals, but found that the original tabulations of the soldiers' ballots had been wrong.

Mr. Williams declined to comment on the recount, but Mr. Hartley said he was glad it had been held, declaring that he would not want to be nominated "under a cloud."

How Exemption Cut Boosted Taxpayers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The cut in personal exemptions almost doubled the number of persons filing Federal income-tax returns last year on 1940 income, the Treasury said today.

Statistics now available for the first time show that 14,778,159 individuals filed returns on 1940 income, an increase of 91.5 per cent over the previous year. This was due mostly to the cut of exemptions for married persons from \$2,500 to \$2,000 and for single persons from \$1,000 to \$800. A further cut is provided in pending legislation.

Engel Charges Waste On Department Building

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Representative Albert J. Engel (R) of Michigan, charged in the House yesterday that huge new War Department building near Arlington, Va., would cost \$70,000,000, twice what Congress intended, and that the Department had sought by censorship to hide "waste and extravagance" in the construction.

Responsibility for this waste and extravagance and the shameful squandering of the taxpayers' money and the bond buyers' dollars rests squarely upon the Chief Executive of the nation as Commander in Chief of the armed forces," Mr. Engel said.

Season of Seasons



Herbert George Studio

White Pine State Park in Illinois

This forest in the picturesque Rock River country possesses the southernmost stand of virgin white pine in the Middle West. The park is equipped with overnight cabins, and has a naturalist guide and lecturer in residence.

When Boys and Squirrels Begin To Gather Nuts—It's Autumn

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When small boys and fox squirrels begin to gather the hickories and walnuts and pecans—it's autumn in Illinois. And autumn in Illinois, with its forests of red and yellow-foliated hardwoods, is the season of seasons.

It is then, too, that the Mallards come quacking down from the north and the coots dive in the sloughs. Geese honk from their V formation overhead. Golden rod and purple asters color the hill-sides. Black maple leaves are scarlet against cumulus clouds and water lilies scatter yellow patches on the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. There is the crisp crunch of leaves under foot combined with the fragrance of the woods, the frosty morning air and the warmth of a noon sun—yes, this is Illinois in October.

And in order that others besides small boys and fox squirrels may enjoy it, Illinois has set aside 9,000 acres in 30 state parks, where there is no such thing as a no-tress pass.

White Pines to Bald Cypress
Apple River Canyon is the furthest northwest of these parks. It is separated from the most southeastern one, Fort Massac, by nearly 500 miles of intervening land that varies from flat wheat fields to sheer rock canyons and in native plant life from white pines to bald cypress. There is a difference in season that brings snow furies nearly a month earlier to the northern portion of the state than to the southern.

Illinois shares many things with its neighbor states. It has sand dunes in common with Indiana, hills as friendly as those of Kentucky, the lower hills of the Ozark Mountains that overflow from Missouri, tall corn in common with Iowa, and peat bogs as a link with its more northern neighbors.

Pere Marquette, largest of the parks, with its 1,756 acres, is one of four having more than 1,000 acres each. It is one of three having year-round naturalists to conduct hikes and give lectures; one of two with overnight cabins. The park, with its 1,756 acres, is one of four having more than 1,000 acres each. It is one of three having year-round naturalists to conduct hikes and give lectures; one of two with overnight cabins.

Equipped with overnight cabins, the picturesque Rock River country possesses the southernmost stand of virgin white pine in the Middle West. Mrs. Alice Hills is the naturalist guide and lecturer at this park.

Another fine stand of virgin timber, this time hardwood, is protected at Spiller Woods, near Decatur.

Cahokia Mounds, four miles east of St. Louis, are of interest to the collector of prehistoric remains, as well as to the archaeologists, for they are considered the oldest remains of a prehistoric race to be found on the American continent. Another startling claim is that the human labor of heaping up the largest mound, Basketmaker, exceeded that for building the Great Pyramid of Egypt.

Starved Rock, near Ottawa, Ill., like many of the other State parks, gets its name from related history. Here, on a cliff high above the Illinois River, in the middle of the eighteenth century, a band of Illinois Indians, pursued by the Pottawatomies, fought to the last man, rather than surrender. Of more current interest to the traveling naturalist, however, is the fact that recently the large Harris sparrow was recorded there for the first time. Also white pine, red cedar, and arborescences are all native there—in a state but little given to evergreens. One of the main features of entertainment in the lodge is the illustrated lectures given by the park's naturalist, Dr. Donald T. Rice who, with the assistance

Ickes Asserts Victory Relies Heavily on Oil

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2 (AP)—Upon oil more than any other physical thing, does victory in the present conflict depend, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes asserted last night in urging fuel conservation.

Given all the mechanical power in the world we still would fall of victory unless we would supply oil where and when the armed forces of the United Nations needed it, Mr. Ickes declared in a nationwide radio broadcast.

"The lack of conservation—the waste on imprudent use of oil and of other precious assets—could make the difference that would mean defeat," he warned 500 delegates to the Joint Fuels Conference of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

"The time as come when we can no longer think in terms of our domestic requirements alone. We must supply a large part of our Army, our Navy and our Marine Corps on the multiple front of this global conflict."

Mr. Ickes, who also is Petroleum Co-ordinator and Co-ordinator of solid fuels for war, asserted oil is necessary to make a second front possible, adding that oil for a second front would have to come from American sources.

From a long-term view, our over-all crude oil position is only fair, he declared.

Mr. Ickes said the oil industry, as a whole, has become farseeing and is patriotic in its realization and acceptance of the fact that oil is ammunition and that we must use it wisely.

"The oil companies now are working together in a co-operative movement on an entirely voluntary basis, operating in many ways as a single industry, working at the common task of winning the war," Mr. Ickes stated.

Bidding for Labor Called Inflation Aid

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—Un-

less the tendency of shipyards to outbid each other for labor is checked, there will be no limit to the cost of the shipbuilding program or to the inflationary influence of rising wages, Paul R. Porter, chairman of the War Production Board Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee, said Sept. 30.

"Workers spend their time and energy in moving from place to place," Mr. Porter said at a conference sponsored by the American Management Association. "They live in strange communities under unsatisfactory surroundings, and do not get settled down to steady work at any one job. Unrest is widespread, management is disorganized, and morale and production suffer."

Mr. Porter said similar problems encountered in World War I had led to establishment of the Stabilization Committee, not only to solve existing difficulties, but to forestall the snarl of shipyard bidding high wages against each other to obtain sufficient skilled labor.

Shipbuilding labor turnover was increasing, Mr. Porter said. Voluntary quits, which he called "the most significant element," rose above 4 per cent since March, whereas they were held to 2 per cent the year before, he said.

Waterways Group To Convene Soon

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—The thirty-fifth annual convention of the Atlantic Deepwater Waterways Association will be held in Philadelphia (Bellevue-Stratford Hotel) on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 22 and 23. J. Hampton Moore, president, announced.

The convention will be stripped of all frills and will be devoted to business exclusively this year, the former Philadelphia Mayor said. Congress and the Washington authorities have done much to nationalize this waterway, but its last and vital link is missing, while ships are being sunk at our very door, lives are being lost, and munitions and supplies, including fuel, are unable to reach destination for want of adequate transportation facilities," Mr. Moore said.

The inland waterway along the Atlantic seaboard, is complete except the stretch across New Jersey. Governors and mayors in coastal states are being invited and Senator James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania, has accepted a place on the program, Mr. Moore said.

Home Spoke Shop Gets Honor Pennant

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Maritime Commission announced Oct. 1 that a one-man war "factory" that turns out spokes for ships' steering wheels when its owner and sole employee is not driving a United States mail truck has been awarded the Commission's "M" pennant for "excellence in production."

Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickary, Vice-Chairman of the Commission, will present the award to William T. Morris, of Oceanville, Long Island, N. Y., who operates a wood turning plant in the basement of his home.

The entire ceremony at Mr. Morris' home will be the same as that followed by the Commission in making awards to shipyard and factory, some of which employ as many as 40,000 workers.

Since last June, Mr. Morris has been driving his truck all day and working in his basement shop at night. He has made more than 12,000 spokes for merchant and naval ships.

Hotels and Resorts

United States

NEW YORK'S HOTEL LINCOLN
44th to 45th Sts. at 2nd Ave.
JOHN L. HODGSON, Gen. Mgr.

NEW YORK'S HOTEL EDISON
44th to 47th Sts. W. of 2nd Ave.
HUGH CONNOR, Manager

NEW YORK'S HOTEL GREYSTONE
51st Street and Broadway
The Grand Victoria Building

WASHINGTON'S HOTEL ROOSEVELT
14th Street at V & W. N. W.
Preferred by the Nation's Capital

BETTER LIVING AT MODERATE RATES

SPECIAL RATES TO MEN IN THE ARMED FORCES

San Francisco

WHITCOMB

—at the Civic Center

In San Francisco

Rooms with bath from \$2.75 per day
Suites from \$9.00 per day

KARL C. WEBER
President and General Manager

WHITCOMB
MARKET AT 6th UNDERHILL 9520

San Francisco

largest and best located hotel
1000 ROOMS • 1000 BATHS
500 persons, 50 two persons

HOTEL ST. FRANCIS
UNION SQUARE

BAN LONDON
HGR.

World Fellowship A Postwar Must

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Members of Christian Churches in Europe and America, discovering that "moral and religious isolation" will no longer be possible in the post-war years, must seek a common world fellowship, in the view of Dr. Adolf Keller, Swedish theologian and European secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Dr. Keller, about to leave for Europe after two years in America studying the Council's missionary program, stressed the need for common understanding among the churches.

"We have to live together in a common world-wide fellowship, for no longer is moral and religious isolation possible," he said. "I urge you not to believe that the constructive moral and spiritual forces are dead when they are only silent and latent."

He specially contrasted the outlook of the American people, as conditioned by religion, with the European outlook, commenting that "religion in America is a kind of moral security and insurance, while in Europe we have lived in mystery concerning God's way."

"This American attitude have developed a pioneer psychology which reaches to the unknown," he added. "In Europe, on the other hand, the old countries live under a psychology of insecurity before the mystery of the future."

Milk Dealer Fund Impounding Denied

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard announced Sept. 30 dismissal of a petition by New York milk dealers asking the impounding of recent price increases of 20 cents a hundred pounds on Class 1 milk, and 30 cents on Class 2-A milk for fluid cream to dairy farmers.

Impounding of this money was asked by dealers because of an apparent conflict between producer prices established under a Federal-State milk marketing order and ceilings established by the Office of Price Administration on distributor prices.

Dealers contended they had been caught in a "squeeze" between producer prices and OPA ceilings.

Mr. Wickard explained that under the existing Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act the petition could not be granted without suspending parts of the New York marketing order which would, in effect, make the entire order inoperative.

9 British Sailors Help Ally By Turning Apple Pickers

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—Nine British sailors, temporarily "on the beach," turned apple knockers today.

Awaiting resumption of sea duty, the tars swung their duffel bags over their shoulders and boarded a train for an upstate farm which was short of apple pickers.

Los Angeles

ROSSLYN
HOTELS • LOS ANGELES

WITH BATH FROM \$2.50

Largest popular-priced hotels on the Coast... centrally located... one block to Pacific Electric station. Our Annex caters to women travelers. Wire our expense-free train buses.

Knows the world over for luxurious accommodations and excellent meals

RE-TAN HOTEL
A Home Place in the Business and Theatre Center, Near Famous Cafes

\$1.25 a Day and up
Attractive Weekly Rates

Holly 9257 1732 Whitley Ave.
Just North of Hollywood Blvd.
HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA

CHAPMAN PARK HOTEL
and BUNGALOWS

In the Heart of This Interesting City

3401 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles
Christian Science Church near by
Booklet on Request

California

PASADENA, CALIF.

HOTEL GREEN
Centrally located within its own garden
Excellent Dining Room—Moderate Prices
\$2.50 per day and up
Attractive monthly rates
An Internationally Famous Hotel
Under Personal Supervision of
MR. and MRS. C. R. EDWARDS

El Mirasol
HOTEL & VILLAS

Five-acre estate in downtown area
Near bus and car lines. Moderate rates. One block from Christian Science Church.

Geo. O. Reif, Res. Mgr.

SANTA BARBARA

Arizona

TUCSON

"The Sunshine City"

PIONEER HOTEL
FIREPROOF
Steam Heated, Air Cooled.
200 rooms of solid comfort.
Best Garden. Sun Deck. Rates from \$4.00 per day single, and \$6.00 double.

Michigan

Reasonable Rates

We are located right downtown, convenient to all central activities. Coffee shop serving home-cooked food.

FAIRBAIN HOTEL

John R. at Columbus, Detroit

Chicago

BELAIR HOTEL

1 1/2 blocks from Second Chicago, 300 immaculate, large rooms with private bath or shower. Single \$1.50-\$2.00, double \$2.50-\$3.00. Attractive residential rates.

CHICAGO

Illinois

HOTEL ILLINOIS

Blomington's Leading and Only Fireproof Hotel

Café and Coffee Shop in Connection

E. B. GILL, Mgr.

Iowa

THE LEGGETT
FAIRMONT, IOWA

A comfortable hotel of 70 rooms, all modern. Highway 34 to our door.

Reas. B. Scott, Proprietor and Manager

Hotel managers welcome letters of appreciation from our readers who patronize hotels advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Greater Boston

"JUST A LITTLE DIFFERENT"

2.75 UP
SINGLE with Bath

Hotel Hemerway
Hemerway St. at Westland Ave.

Make this your BOSTON address

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor

are cordially invited when in Boston to stay at The Copley Plaza, one of the world's finest hotels.

TWO MINUTES WALK FROM BACK BAY STATION

CHAUNCEY DREW STEELE
General Manager

UNIFORMED PORTERS MEET ALL TRAINS

MORE THAN 10,000 READERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOTEL KENMORE
10 minutes' walk from the Christian Science Church
SINGLE \$1.50 DOUBLE \$2.50
All Rooms with Bath
9 Air-Conditioned Dining Rooms
EDWARDS & HILL, Gen. Mgr.

The BOSTONIAN Hotel

Formerly the Fritzsche Hotel
Convenient to shops, theatres, restaurants, and only 5 min. walk from the Christian Science Mother Church.
Single room \$1.50, with bath \$2.00
Special Weekly Rates

Hotel Braemore
466 COMMONWEALTH AVE.
HENRY B. BURNHAM, Mgr.
15 MINUTE WALK TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MOTHER CHURCH

See Also

Hotel and Resort Advertising

Every Tuesday

Pennsylvania

CALL TO FALL COLORS
At P. M.

The fall foliage at Pocono Manor is a sight to see. The air is crisp, dry, snappy... just right... for golf, riding, outdoor parties. All indoor games, farm fresh food. Come, bring the family.

POCONO MANOR
HERMAN V. YEAGER, General Manager
POCONO MANOR, PA.

Kentucky

The LOUISVILLE'S BROWN HOTEL

Truly one of America's great hotels. Four restaurants that are famous all over the South. Seven hundred rooms. Spacious cleanliness—real Southern courtesy. "Just ask your Louisville friends." Single rooms from \$3.30—double rooms from \$5.50.

Harold E. Harter, Manager

Ohio

Cortlandt Hotel

Louisville's Leading Residential Hotel
Ideal for a visit of a day or a home for a year

Rates Begin at \$2.00

Monthly rates on request
942 SOUTH FOURTH STREET

West Virginia

The Daniel Boone
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

341 rooms each with bath, circulating library, water and radio food speaker. All public areas and 80 guest rooms completely air conditioned. Rates \$2.50 up.

Louisiana

THE ROOSEVELT
"THE PRIDE OF THE SOUTH"

Texas

New Hotel Washington

In the Heart of Downtown Dallas
On U. S. Highway 40
350 newly furnished rooms from 2.50. Fine coffee shop—beautiful dining room. Garage service at door.

No Taxi Fare!

Traveling via the S & M Railroad

They stay at the **HOTEL MANGER**
AT NORTH STATION BOSTON

It's modern, spacious. Every room has bath with tub and shower. Radio service, circulating ice water. Single, \$2.75-\$4.00. Double, \$2.50-\$4.00. Air-Conditioned Dining Room, Restaurant and Coffee Shop.

Write for our map of Boston.

Hotel Gardner

All cheerful, outside rooms. Rates lower than you expect. Directly opposite The Christian Science Publishing Society. Delicious food on moderate menu.

Charlesgate Hotel

On Beacon St. at Charlesgate East
Surrounding the Charles River Basin and Park
One of Boston's Most Distinctive Hotels.
Large sunny rooms at nominal rates. Near The Christian Science Mother Church.

No Liquor. Kenmore 4200

Copley Square Hotel

2 Minutes from Back Bay R. Station
HUNTINGTON AVE. at EXETER ST. Boston

8115, from \$2.75, with Private Bath
POPULAR PRICED DINING ROOM

3 MINUTES WALK FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MOTHER CHURCH

HOTEL VENDOME
Commonwealth Avenue at Dartmouth Street

Here the charm of the old combines with the luxury of modern living. A short walk from The Christian Science Mother Church.

BOSTON

HOTEL PURITAN
Modern, Distinctive, Impersonal

Easily Accessible to The Christian Science Mother Church. Free Automobile Parking. Singles from \$2.80. Doubles from \$5.30.

150 COMMONWEALTH AVE.—BOSTON

New York City

HOTEL GREAT NORTHERN

Conveniently located in midtown New York and close to Second Church, Radio City nearby. Quiet, restful atmosphere. Large, comfortable and attractive ROOM and BATH from \$2.75

AAA Hotel. Our 117 West 56th Street entrance is a special garage

118 WEST 57TH ST., NEW YORK CITY

Washington, D. C.

The DODGE HOTEL

At the Capitol Plaza
WASHINGTON, D. C.
HENRY B. WILLIAMS, Mgr.
NO TIPPING

Maryland

Tale of Two Cities

Belvedere

West Virginia

The Daniel Boone
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

341 rooms each with bath, circulating library, water and radio food speaker. All public areas and 80 guest rooms completely air conditioned. Rates \$2.50 up.

Louisiana

THE ROOSEVELT
"THE PRIDE OF THE SOUTH"

Texas

WHITE PLAZA HOTELS

Women Must Prepare Now for Role at Peace Conference, Insists Mme. Wei Tao-ming

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Latest addition to United Nations wives in Washington is Mme. Wei Tao-ming, wife of the new Chinese Ambassador.

No shrinking, timid diplomat's wife is Mme. Wei, who joins with Mrs. Ivy Low Litvinoff, Mrs. Walter Nash, and other active United Nations wives in blurring the tradition that diplomats' wives should be seen, but never heard.

"If we do not get to know each other's views, how can we really be United Nations?" is Mme. Wei's attitude, expressed during an interview at her Massachusetts Park home the other day. Active in United China Relief in this country for several months, the Wei's have been renting their own home in Washington, but will soon move into the Embassy residence, "Twin Oaks."

The Ambassador and his courageous, colorful wife, the former

Soumay Tchong, aristocracy-born revolutionist, are as modern a partnership as the Chiang Kai-sheks. Paris-educated Mme. Wei has been an internationalist so long that she has gone through the short-skirt, bobbed-hair era of western civilization and returned to the graceful Chinese gowns worn by Mme. Chiang and by outstanding Chinese women in the United States.

As a child of five, Soumay Tchong shooked her family and friends by refusing to undergo the torture of having her feet bound. At 14 she again defied tradition by declining to marry the stranger to whom her family had affianced her.

As a young woman of 15 she was deep in revolutionist activities, smuggling bombs in suitcases for planting by male conspirators. Narrowly escaping with her life, she went to Paris to become the first Chinese woman to get a law degree at the University of Paris, pouring forth her knowledge with

such fluency that her examining board begged her to "sit down; you have already passed with double honors."

In Paris at the time of the last peace conference, Soumay Tchong was designated a delegate from South China to advise the women's group at the conference. Chiefly she was interested in the Chinese delegation's attempt to block a peace conference decision to give the Chinese province of Shantung to Japan. China's plea went unheeded and it refused to ratify the peace treaty.

Discerned Japan's Desires
On the way home to China, Soumay Tchong stopped off in New York and gave an interview to a woman reporter for the now defunct New York World. Mme. Wei produced it, yellow with age, from a scrapbook the other day and pointed to a statement she made 23 years ago.

"Japan desires China for herself," it said.

"How prophetic those words have proved to be," she lamented. She read on: "Japan wishes to shut the door of Chinese trade against the rest of the world. . . . We are an industrious people who love peace. . . . If Japan gets control of Chinese territory, she will develop it along imperialistic lines. . . . How can it help the future peace of the world to have 400,000,000 people put in the wrong place. . . . It was China's duty to the future peace of the world not to sign the treaty."

Had the peace conference not set its stamp of approval on aggression by ceding Shantung, Germany would never have attempted what it has so openly and quickly, Mme. Wei believes.

Women Should Prepare
Having seen one world peace conference in action, Mme. Wei is keenly anxious that women shall be represented at the next peace table. She is insistent, however, that they prepare themselves now for that role, instead of later demanding rights they are not qualified to assume.

Graduating with honors from the law department of the University of Paris in 1926, Mme. Wei left her home in the Latin Quarter of Paris and returned to China to become the first Chinese woman lawyer in Shanghai, and foremost woman jurist of her country. She was President of Shanghai Law University and Chief Justice of the Shanghai District Court. As a member of the Legislative Yuan, or parliament of China, she was the one woman on the commission that drafted a civil code for new China.

"My advice was chiefly sought where women's rights were con-



Mme. Wei Tao-ming, wife of the new Chinese Ambassador to the United States. Mme. Wei has long been contributing a vigorous share to the United Nations' war effort.

cerned," she explained, adding, "I always fought for equality."

She hastened to explain that in Republican China the inclination has been to give women more rights than they have actually used. "We have not had to fight for equal rights," she said. "They have been given to us. Our problem has been to break down tradition and get women to exercise these rights. Since the war began and the men have been called into military service, we have not had this problem, however."

Chinese Women in War
Mme. Wei went on to describe the role that women in China are playing under the leadership of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek. They have taken their places in the munitions factories, in all sorts of relief work and even in the front lines as guerrilla fighters. "The only place they are not serving is in the regular military regiments," Mme. Wei explained.

Mme. Wei speaks French as fluently as her native Chinese, and her conversation, even in English,

is interspersed with numerous "voilas." She also speaks half a dozen other languages to the extent of making herself understood.

Mme. Wei has always been an independent thinker. Her parents belonged to the Chinese aristocracy. Her childhood was spent in a family mansion that housed 60 relatives and 40 servants. Yet it was her midnight talks with her father, counsellor to the Chinese State Department in the days of the Manchus, that led her to see the rottenness of the old regime and induced her at 17 to join the revolutionists. For many years, she was Sun Yat Sen's spokesman in France and made various trips to the United States for propaganda purposes.

No longer is Mme. Wei a spokeswoman for modern China alone. When she speaks as wife of the Chinese Ambassador, she will try to give the viewpoint of all the United Nations, she says. "It is important," she declares, "for all of us to make this a total war so it will be won as soon as possible."

'Mother' Tusch Sees To It That No College Students in Her Town Lack Clothes

By Helen Schroeder

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Boys and girls working their way through college deserve all the help we can give them. They are so courageous, so full of hope—so deeply appreciative. The little help we give them often means the difference between staying in college and leaving. What boy or girl wants to look poorly dressed just at this important time in life?"

Mrs. Tusch shook her head indignantly, as she spoke. Sparks all but flew from her soft gray hair. Her blue eyes were full of fire. And you can rest assured no college boy or girl in Berkeley, California, goes poorly dressed if Mrs. Tusch can help it.

Perhaps no other person in America has done more to help youngsters through college than the woman listed in the Berkeley city directory as "Mrs. C. A. Mother Tusch, 2211 Union Street, Berkeley, California." To the unpretentious white cottage, two blocks from the University of California, which is her home, comes a constant stream of students who need everything from sweaters and shoes without holes, to advice on love affairs and encouragement when downhearted. Like lone some or shivering kittens, they gravitate to her warm hearth fire. It started like this . . .

Harry Started Ball Rolling
In 1915, Mrs. Tusch, her engineer husband, and their two daughters moved to Berkeley so the girls could go to college there. One day Mrs. Tusch needed a boy to cut the lawn. A neighbor told her to phone the University for a student. Harry, the student who came over and did a nice barber job on the overzealous California foliage, noticed a little one-room cottage in the back yard.

"Could I have the use of that cottage to live in, and work off

the rent doing odd jobs for you?" he asked Mrs. Tusch. Mrs. Tusch consented. The months slid by. Came the month of May and the finals, which descended on the students like wolves on the fold. Harry, then in his last year, struggled through, and came to say good-bye to the Tusches after his last exam.

"Why, Harry, aren't you going to stay for graduation?"

"No, I have to get home," said Harry.

No Clothes for Graduation
"Now that doesn't make sense," said Mrs. Tusch. "After working so hard to finish your four years, you should have a little of the glory of strutting around on the stage of the Greek Theater, waving your diploma."

"I haven't decent clothes to wear," said Harry.

"Well," said Mrs. Tusch. "Well, and well."

She was provoked. With all the clothes in America, to think that a nice, hard-working boy like Harry didn't even have one suit to his name.

She telephoned a friend who had two sons. The next day a suit of clothes arrived and fell over Harry's shoulders as if made to order. Another friend told Mrs. Tusch that her boy had a cap and gown which Harry could have.

Harry stayed for the graduation. Mrs. Tusch learned from Harry and his friends that many other students likewise left for home before the graduation exercises. And for the same reason. So Mrs. Tusch telephoned some 35 mothers around the town, and by fall had organized the University of California Mothers' Club. The aim was to help students, and bring the mothers together for the many free lectures then scheduled at the University. Their motto was "Loving Service." They established a loan fund for books and student aid.

Mrs. Tusch began to call on the students laid up at the University Infirmary, asking them if they needed anything, or whether she or the other mothers could be of aid in any way. Her cheerful, chubby face soon became as much a fixture around the Infirmary as the three meals a day, and in some cases did for those lonely youngsters what food could never do.

One student told another. The University authorities heard about her, and sent her private word when they had clothes for her fund, or students who needed help.

Mrs. Tusch has two rules. She never accepts money. When people offer it, she says, "I don't wish to have to handle money. So please take your money and buy me two dozen sweaters, size so-and-so (or shoes, suits, underwear, stockings, etc.) and that will be your very welcome gift."

And—she never asks the name of the boy or girl applying for aid.

Has Great Taste
Mrs. Tusch's understanding tact has enabled her to help many a student too shy or too proud to ask. One brilliant young man, for instance, came over to call on the boys in the back cottage one day. Harry was literally threadbare, his thin shoulders standing out like a coat hanger. Mrs. Tusch had heard about this boy, but never before had met him. She spoke to him casually, as she watered the lawn. "You know, I have several garments in my house, and I haven't the least idea what size they are. I have to mark the sizes on them. I wonder," she said, with the most innocent smile on earth, "would you mind helping me model them?"

She got him into the house, tried a coat on him, and they marked the size. Talking out loud to herself, she rambled on, "I haven't the faintest idea what to do with these clothes. They were sent to me to give to a deserving student. You couldn't use a suit, could you?" Well, it happened he could—and did.

Need for This Aid
Another student came in one day, looking for a pair of shoes. He took off the ragged shoes he was wearing, and Mother Tusch had to turn away when she saw the old newspapers which wrapped his feet in lieu of sox.

"There is need for this kind of student aid in each university town in the country," she said recently. "All a person has to do to start it is to go to the faculty members and town mothers and ask for support, then call on the students casually and ask them to pass the word along. They know who needs help. Generous women in the town soon get the habit of sending us the clothes their families no longer need, or have outgrown. No money has to be given. Donations can always be made in the form of new garments. Tell would-be donors what garments you need, and in what sizes."

Night Shifts and Swing Shifts Alter Mealtime Schedules

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The war is changing our home picture so much these days. And in many families, where Dad, and maybe Mother, too, are fighting the battle of production in factories and arsenals, there's a great change in the routine of meal-planning. Night shifts and swing shifts disturb the familiar picture of three meals a day with everyone sitting down to the table at once.

"It calls for more thinking and less doing," said one woman who has a son on the swing shift at an airplane factory and a husband who is helping to build big ships. That's the answer—planning all meals very carefully and planning them well ahead so they will fill the nutritional needs as outlined by our Government and still be so simple to prepare that they call for less "doing." You can plan good menus so easy to prepare that even the children can get a meal ready if they have to.

One solution is to plan hearty, one-dish meals which can be prepared ahead of time, and served to the family at regular meal-times and then be reheated and served to those who have to eat at odd hours. For instance, a hot beef stew or a vegetable stew on meatless days will remain tasty even if it is reheated.

Be sure to include plenty of raw vegetables in your menus. They can be kept in the refrigerator and used just when needed. Cooked and stewed fruits, gelatin desserts, simple cookies in a well-filled cookie jar—all of these can be kept on hand and used at the right time.

First, use a pencil and paper and plan each day's menus as a unit. Then everyone will get all the food and the right kinds of foods. And if you plan well ahead, for several days or a week, you can utilize leftovers.

A menu like this lends itself to split meals, and its good nutrition, too.

Breakfast: Grapefruit juice; cold whole grain cereal; soft-cooked eggs; enriched toast with jam; hot beverage.

Lunch: Cream of split pea soup or baked macaroni and cheese casserole; whole wheat bread and butter sandwiches; green salad or carrot sticks; stewed plums; gingerbread cookies; milk.

Dinner: Beef or lima bean stew with vegetables; cold slaw or sliced tomatoes; enriched bread and butter; baked apples or fruit jello with cream; milk or cocoa.

Every food on this list is either ready-to-eat (as the cereal) or can be prepared ahead of time and served whenever necessary. Eggs, of course, are grand for on-the-spot cooking; they're easy to prepare and full of food value.

Here are some main dishes that can be ready for instant reheating.

Bean Pot Casserole
2 1/2 cups dried navy beans
1/4 cup diced salt pork
2 cups diced celery
4 tablespoons minced onion
1/2 cup flour
2 1/2 teaspoons salt
Dash of pepper
2 cups milk
1 cup soft bread crumbs
2 tablespoons melted butter

Pick over beans, wash, cover with cold water, and soak overnight, or use quick-cooking beans which require no soaking. Drain, cover with boiling water and simmer in a covered kettle, until tender. This takes about three hours. If you use quick-cooking beans, they require no soaking and cook quickly. Drain. Sauté pork until light brown. Add celery and onion and continue cooking until tender. Stir in flour, salt, and pepper. Gradually add milk, stirring constantly until mixture thickens. Remove from heat and add bean mixture. Pour into casserole. Top with buttered crumbs and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 30 minutes. Serves 6.

You won't have to reheat the entire casserole for each meal if you use individual casseroles. Or use a large casserole for the number who will be at home for the mealtime, and an individual casserole for each of the other members of the family and reheat just the small casseroles.

Tomatoes and Lima Beans
1/4 cup minced onion
1/4 cup fat
3 cups canned tomatoes
4 teaspoons sugar or molasses
1 teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper
2 1/2 cups cooked or canned lima beans
1 1/2 cups soft bread crumbs

Sauté onion in fat, then add tomatoes and seasonings, and simmer 10 minutes. Add lima beans, and heat. Add crumbs, heat through, and serve. This dish may be reheated as needed. Serves 6 to 8.

Beef Stew
2 tablespoons fat
3 pounds stew beef (chuck, neck, rump)
8 small onions, peeled
1 bay leaf
2 tablespoons salt
Dash of pepper
3 tablespoons ketchup, chili sauce, or tomato juice
1 quart boiling water
1 medium yellow turnip, pared and cut in wedges
6 medium carrots, scraped
6 medium potatoes, pared

Melt fat in bottom of heavy kettle. Cut beef into cubes and brown in hot fat on all sides. Add bones. Add other ingredients, except carrots, turnip, and potatoes. Cover and simmer about 1 1/2 hours. Add turnip wedges, quartered carrots, and whole potatoes. Cover and continue simmering until meat and vegetables are tender, about 1 1/2 hours longer. When done, strain off liquid and measure for gravy. Thicken, using 3 tablespoons flour mixed with 3 tablespoons water for each cup of liquid. When serving, pour gravy over meat and vegetables or serve directly from the stew pot. Serves 6.

Disappearing Letter File for Home Use

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If one "works to earn" at home, the problem of fitting one's business life into a domestic environment requires some adjustments, especially if a family room must double as an office.

When such a double-duty room was planned recently, a problem popped up to puzzle its owner. How was she to file her papers? She didn't want to use a filing case, for she wished to preserve the homelike atmosphere of the room. So to keep her papers in order, she designed a filing tray made to fit the shelves of a cupboard in her study. A set of these trays, which disappear once the

cupboard doors are closed, solved her problem.

The trays, made of quarter-inch plywood, were designed to carry heavy, filing folders. Their length of 14 inches was determined by the depth of the shelves on which they were to be placed. The other outside measurements were as follows: Width—twelve and three-quarters inches; height at back—six and a half inches; height of other three sides—two and a quarter inches.

To keep the filing folders in place—and this is important—three two-inch strips of finely corrugated rubber were glued to the bottom of the tray, one in the middle and the others on either side.

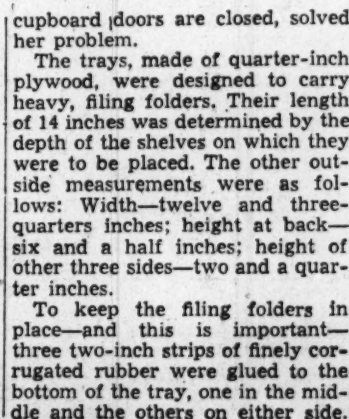
These strips ran from front to back of the tray with the corrugations running from side to side. The middle strip is necessary only if index cards are to be used. When completed the trays were given a coat of shellac.

If you are handy with tools, you can make such trays yourself. One the plywood is cut to the required size, the only tools needed are a hammer, a few brads, some glue, shellac, and a brush.

If rubber is no longer obtainable in your locality, corrugated wood or paper will do. The former may be obtained from a battery separator company in the form of thin squares of corrugated cedar. These battery separators, cut into strips the desired width and glued to the bottom of the tray, give satisfactory results. If corrugated paper, of the kind used for packing, replaces the rubber, it should be given a heavy coat of shellac.

For home use, these trays offer certain advantages over filing cases. They are inexpensive, light to handle, easily made, and the units may be multiplied as long as shelf room is available. Where cupboard shelves are readily accessible, they may be used on the shelves. Or they can be lifted easily from the cupboard to a desk or table.

H. B. F.



These strips ran from front to back of the tray with the corrugations running from side to side. The middle strip is necessary only if index cards are to be used. When completed the trays were given a coat of shellac.

If you are handy with tools, you can make such trays yourself. One the plywood is cut to the required size, the only tools needed are a hammer, a few brads, some glue, shellac, and a brush.

If rubber is no longer obtainable in your locality, corrugated wood or paper will do. The former may be obtained from a battery separator company in the form of thin squares of corrugated cedar. These battery separators, cut into strips the desired width and glued to the bottom of the tray, give satisfactory results. If corrugated paper, of the kind used for packing, replaces the rubber, it should be given a heavy coat of shellac.

For home use, these trays offer certain advantages over filing cases. They are inexpensive, light to handle, easily made, and the units may be multiplied as long as shelf room is available. Where cupboard shelves are readily accessible, they may be used on the shelves. Or they can be lifted easily from the cupboard to a desk or table.

H. B. F.

No-Meat Menu Easy Stunt

By the Associated Press

New York

Wife, bring a thick soup, a heavy salad, a big helping of baked beans with a side-dish of macaroni and cheese, and a slice of apple pie—please.

It's no trick at all to be patriotic on voluntary meat rations, which went into effect today, and still eat well enough to slip the belt out a few notches, New York hotel chefs said.

Keeping down to a voluntary consumption of not more than two and one-half pounds of beef, pork, lamb, veal, smoked meats and sausage a person each week will be easy, Oscar of the Waldorf says.

"Most people don't consume that much meat in a week when you average up the appetites of women and children against men," he declared.

"And the substitutes for meat meals are unlimited. There are more than 100 ways to prepare delicious macaroni and spaghetti. Eggs benedictine will taste almost as good with a little additional cheese and no ham. Good old Boston baked beans, rich and brown, will always be a treat."

Chefs at other New York hotels recommend fish, chicken, sweetbreads, liver, tongue, kidneys and hearts in a broad pattern of preparations.

An executive of the Biltmore Hotel said that women could be induced to eat only salads at luncheon "for their slimming effect."

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard wrote in Collier's magazine, that the 2 1/2 pounds of meat would give each person 130 pounds of meat a year, or just one pound less than the average for each person in annual consumption for the 10 years between 1930 and 1940.

Mr. Wickard warned against depending too much on fish as a substitute because of the restrictions on salt water fishing due to submarines.

Torex
Discriminating women buy "Torex" A perfect beef beverage. Many cooking, flavoring uses. Send for FREE COOK BOOK International Products Corp. 30 West Street, New York, N. Y.

Enlisted Waves' Uniforms Neat

By the Associated Press

New York

The girl who enlists in the Waves, the women's branch of the Navy, will wear a uniform every bit as attractive as that of her superior officer.

The new uniform for enlisted women was exhibited to the press at the Navy Public Relations Office Oct. 1.

The navy blue wool suit is identical with that worn by the 120 recently commissioned WAVE officers, except that the buttons are of black plastic instead of brass, and of course the pale blue stripe designating officer rank is missing.

The hat is similar but not identical, with a somewhat smaller blue broadcloth brim, worn turned down in front, and a detachable white broadcloth crown. Other standard equipment for enlisted girls include a rainproof Navy overcoat, transparent blue rain helmet, fetchingly fastened under the chin; white fabric gloves; black low-heeled oxfords; black overarm bag, and two broadcloth blouses, one navy blue, one light blue. A small edition of a sailor tie, in black rayon, is worn with the blouses.

The Navy, witnessing the Waacs' embarrassment about regulation underwear, has made no rules on that subject. Waves, it seems, wear what they please underneath their uniforms.

The first group of enlisted girls will start training at centers throughout the country on Oct. 9.



A very superior Chicken Soup

... is what the Gerber Baby offers your baby. It's really the essence of the bird and the finest quality, U. S. Government-inspected fowl, at that. Very little seasoning is added; the flavor comes of gentle, long-time simmering presided over by Gerber experts. Baby will like it, we're sure!

Gerber's Baby Foods

Cereals • Strained Foods • Chopped Foods

SAVE FOOD...
PROTECT FRESH VEGETABLES with CUT-RITE... it's double-waxed!
...Vital for VICTORY

"Where did you buy that lovely rug?"
"It was a bargain I saw in the Classified Advertising Section"

Used rugs, radios, furniture, furs, cameras, and refrigerators, are but a few of the things you may find advertised in the Classified Section of The Christian Science Monitor. Classified ads are veritable nuggets of information. Read them.

Learn to Knit Without Looking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Your fingers find the keys of your piano or your typewriter without constant and anxious supervision; why not learn to knit by feeling?

The skill is easy to learn. Start on some plain knitting. Place the point of the right needle where the stitch should be started, then look away and draw the thread through. It is so easy. After a few trials, see if you can place the right needle against the left and make it slide right into the next stitch. Then when you have mastered this, and can do it without looking and without splitting the yarn, pin a tiny safety pin into the stitch just before where a purled one should be, and when your left thumb encounters the safety pin, try to throw the yarn forward and pull the next stitch. Nothing to it. In no time at all you will be doing all sorts of changes from k to p and back again without looking.

Miss Farmer's School of Cookery
This long established school prepares for home management and positions requiring a knowledge of cookery. One year, eight weeks shorter courses. Placement service. Send for catalog. **MISS ALICE BRADLEY** 30 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS.

TRY INDIAN CORN CAKE
GRAND FOR FROSTY FALL MORNINGS

—and so EASY made the Spry way!

SPRY SAVES TIME
IT'S CREAMY-SOFT, ALWAYS READY FOR INSTANT MIXING

SPRY SAVES MONEY
COSTS SO MUCH LESS THAN EXPENSIVE CAKE SHORTENING

SPRY SAVES FLAVOR
FOODS TASTE BETTER! COOKED THE SPRY WAY

"I was free born"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CITIZENSHIP in powerful and justly governed nations is highly valued. To those who are born within the national territory, citizenship, with all its rights, duties, and privileges, comes as a free gift. Today citizens of those nations which have achieved just political and social institutions, who have won or inherited religious and civil liberty, are struggling to protect these freedoms, and thereby to maintain for themselves and for posterity the right to be free.

In the time of the Apostle Paul, Roman citizenship was greatly prized by the inhabitants of the Roman Empire who were born to its privileges. When obtained through some service to the state, Roman citizenship was inherited by the possessor's children. When Paul declared that he was a Roman citizen, the chief captain said, "With a great sum obtained I this freedom." And Paul replied, "But I was free born" (Acts 22:28). Consequently, Paul received immediate protection from the violence of the mob, and, later on, he exercised his privilege of citizenship in appealing to Rome for a trial before Caesar's court.

Paul knew that the jurisdiction of Rome was only temporal, and that in reality all are free. Knowing that the real man is spiritual, the image or reflection of his creator, Spirit, Paul, in his letter to the Romans (8:21) wrote, "The creature itself also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God." The great missionary used his freedom as a Roman citizen to tell men of a wider freedom, the fact that they were indeed free in Truth.

Christian Science is a missionary to humanity today. Simply and logically in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy presents the truth of God and man, so that all who are willing to study this Science and honestly practice it, may understand and prove it. The humble thought will gain precious enlightenment from Mrs. Eddy's definition of God (p. 587) as "the great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving,



THE VICARS' CLOSE, WELLS CATHEDRAL, IN SOMERSET, ENGLAND

and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence."

Understanding that God is All, we ask, "What is man?" And to this question in the textbook, Mrs. Eddy answers, in part (p. 475): "Man is not matter; he is not made up of brain, blood, bones, and other material elements. The Scriptures inform us that man is made in the image and likeness of God. Matter is not that likeness. The likeness of Spirit cannot be so unlike Spirit. Man is spiritual and perfect; and because he is spiritual and perfect, he must be so understood in Christian Science."

From this it follows that man is the son of the Father-Mother God, and thus a citizen of God's kingdom. Furthermore, as the kingdom of God is man's native state, he cannot be exiled. Man's citizenship in the real or spiritual universe is established by his unity with divine Mind. Those who in material belief have suffered violence, been robbed of health, supply, home, friends, all who seek refuge from the aggressions of error, can be restored to their native right of spiritual freedom through the study and practice of Christian Science.

Our birthright of spiritual citizenship must be acknowledged, claimed, understood, and exercised, in order that "the creature . . . shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God." The loyal citizen of a just nation fearlessly claims his rights, does his duty, and rejoices in his privileges under the law of the land. And as human rights have been gained and maintained by the use of the spiritual qualities of courage, unselfish love, true intelligence, so must our spiritual rights of citizenship in the kingdom of God—health, joy, abundance, peace—be used, defended, and maintained.

The honest, earnest study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook will show the exile from harmony, the heart-broken, the sick, how to overcome the machinations of material sense and the claims of error. Through spiritual understanding and daily demonstration, the student gains access to divine power, and exercises his spiritual rights as the child of God. Wherever one may be, in the factory, the home, or in the midst of warfare, one may claim and receive the protection of his divine sonship. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 254), "Pilgrim on earth, thy home is heaven; stranger, thou art the guest of God."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech)

A Country of Flame

THE SITE OF DAKAR was seen by Hanno, the Columbus of Carthage, who penetrated to these parts with three score ships. He liked the perfumed air of the peninsula so much that he would have liked to see it become the site of New Carthage. He saw the difficulties and recorded them: "This is a country in flames, full of perfume, but hardly accessible because of the heat."

He described his travels on tablets, which he deposited in the Temple of Melkart, the Sun God King of Carthage. Only the Greek translation of the tablets has survived, and it is not fully to be trusted. The original has been lost.

For centuries a silence envelops the entire Cape Vert. If there was a village on its name was not Dakar; the nomadic tribes, using a Babel of tongues, may have given it many names.

We do know, however, that adventurers from Dieppe visited the tropics in search of ivory and gold. They probably made use of the natural port which was to become Dakar later on. The boldest sailors of those days, the Portuguese, saw this country, and gave the name of Cape Verde to the green salient. Ultimately the French renamed it Cape Vert.—From "Dakar: Outpost of Two Hemispheres," by E. L. LANGEVIN. (New York: Random House.)

BATH AND WELLS, like Castor and Pollux, Aucassin and Nicolette, or Tweedledum and Tweedledee, go together. Eight or nine hundred years ago, these two West-of-England cities disputed between themselves which of them should house the bishop of the diocese in which they both were. The matter was compromised by the ecclesiastic in question becoming known as the Bishop of Bath and Wells, as his successors have ever since been called.

But though they are thus always verbally united, Bath and Wells have had very different histories. Bath attained to international fame; it became a center of fine buildings and noble residences, and, in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries especially, ladies and gentlemen of fashion flocked to its well-stocked shops, its luxurious lodging houses, its Pump Room and its concert halls. In Bath, Richard Brinsley Sheridan fested, Jane Austen caustically observed her fellow-creatures, and the elder Pitt meditated the fate of empires and the fortunes of the United States.

But, while all this flurry of social life was going on at Bath, Wells, twenty miles away, through wooded valleys, went its unheeding way down the centuries, untouched by fashion, disregarded by the great and eminent; a gray village with no more than four thousand inhabitants. But, over its renowned sister, it had one notable victory. Whilst Bath had only an abbey—a very fine church, till the Germans knocked it over the other day, but still only an abbey—Wells had a cathedral, and a beautiful cathedral, too. The west front of this cathedral, looking out over a noble lawn to an ancient hostelry, is one of the most famous architectural achievements in Britain, for it is adorned with the figures of hundreds of kings, princes, prelates, and saints. Inside the cathedral is a celebrated clock, built in the fourteenth century. When it strikes the hour, knights on horseback emerge from its interior, and joust with each other, attacking fiercely with couched lances. Before the war, many visitors used to come to Wells to see this little performance, and even today it still exerts its old attraction. When I was there a week or so ago, at five minutes to three in the afternoon, one little boy, three little girls, three soldiers from New Zealand, and nine other adults were standing waiting for the performance to begin.

When one comes to think of it, it is odd that Wells should possess so famous a clock. For what has Wells to do with the passage of time? The sun rises and sets, the winds blow, the centuries pass, but Wells remains unchanged. Its cathedral endures; the old houses where the clergy live, as in the Vicars' Close, do not alter with the changing fashions. Wells is today as it was nearly a thousand years ago, when it disputed the possession of a bishop with its sister-city of Bath.

HAROLD HOBSON

The Mushroom

In a shady place
Where grass grew sparse
I saw a mushroom
As fat as a porpoise,
And covered with a mottled silky skin
Stretched drum-tight over
Its round smooth face.
And best of all
I saw the pulpy stalk
Starting out of a pit—
The edge as clean and clear
As a whistle,
As if the plant had shot out of
The cool earth
In a single instant.

PHILIP ROSSITER

"Já jsem se i narodil svobodný"

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

BÝTI OBČANEM mocného a spravedlivě ovládaného národa má velikou cenu. Těm, kdož se narodili v oblasti země, občanství, se všemi jeho právy, povinnostmi a výsadami je přirozeným darem. Občané národů, v nichž byly zavedeny spravedlivé politické a společenské řády, občané kteří nabyli náboženské nebo občanské svobody, nebo ji získali, dnes bojují aby užívali tuto svobodu a tak zachovali pro sebe a potomstvo právo být svobodnými. Za doby apoštola Pavla bylo římské občanství vysoce ceněno obyvateli římského císařství, kteří se narodili s takovými výsadami. Bylo-li římské občanství získáno nějakou službou státu prokázanou, děti vlastní je zdědily. Když Pavel prohlásil, že je římským občanem, první hejtman řekl, "Já jsem za velké peníze tohle občanství došáhl." A Pavel odpověděl, "Ale já jsem se i narodil svobodný" (Skutkové S. Apoštola, 22:28, die anglické Bible). V důsledku toho dostalo se Pavlovi okamžitě ochrany od násilí davu, a on později použil výsady svého občanského práva tím, že se odvolal k římu se žádostí o přelíčení před císařským soudem.

Pavel věděl, že soudní právomoc říma byla jen dočasná, a že ve skutečnosti jsou všichni svobodní. Věda, že skutečný člověk je duchovní, obraz a odlesk svého stvořitele, Duha, Pavel napsal ve svém dopise k Římanům (8:21), "Ze i to stvoření vysvobozeno bude od služby porušení v službu slávy synů Božích." Tento veliký misionář užíval své svobody jako římský občan, aby pověděl lidem o větší svobodě, o faktu, že byli skutečně svobodní v Pravdě.

Křesťanská Věda je dnes misionářem k lidstvu. V učebnici Křesťanské Vědy, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu), Mary Baker Eddy předkládá, prostě a logicky, pravdu o Bohu a člověku, takže všichni, kdož jsou svobodni vůči Vědě studovat a v praxi ji poctivě provozovat, mohou ji porozumět a ji dokázat. Fokorní mysl najde dražocenné cvičení v tom, jak Mrs. Eddy definuje Boha na str. 587 následovně: "Veliký Já Jsem; vše-vědouce, vše-víducí, vše-přehledný, vše-moudrý, vše-milující a věčný; Princip; Mysl; Důst; Duch; Život; Pravda; Láska; všechna podstata; inteligence."

Rozumějící tomu, že Bůh je Vše, říkáme se: "Co je člověk?" A na tuto otázku Mrs. Eddy odpovídá v učebnici, z části (str. 475): "Člověk není hmota; naskládá se z mozku, krve, kostí a jiných materiálních prvků.

Písmo nás informuje, že člověk je stvořen v obrazu a podobě Boží. Hmota není touto podobou. Podobu Duha nemůže být Duchu tak nepodobná. Člověk je duchovní a dokonalý; a poněvadž je duchovní a dokonalý, musí tak být pochopen v Křesťanské Vědě. Z toho následuje, že člověk je synem Otce-Matky Boha, a tak je občanem Božího království. A mimo to, poněvadž království Boží je vlastní člověku, nemůže být vypuzen. Občanství člověka ve skutečném ne duchovním vesmíru spočívá na jeho jednotnosti s božskou Myslí. Ti, kdož podle materiálního věření utrpěli násilí, byli oloupeni o zdraví, o potřebné prostředky, zbaveni domova a přátel, všichni, kdož hledají útěchu před útoky omylu, všem takovým může být navráceno rodové právo duchovní svobody studiem a praktickým provozováním Křesťanské Vědy.

Náš rodové právo na duchovní občanství musí být uznáváno, musíme si na ně činit nárok, jemu porozumět, a je uplatňovat, tak aby "to stvoření vysvobozeno bylo od služby porušení, v svobodu slávy synů Božích." Loyální občan spravedlivého národa uplatňuje bez bázně své práva, koná svou povinnost, a raduje se ze svých výsad skýtaných mu zemským zákonem. A tak, jako byla lidská práva získána a udržována používáním duchovních vlastností odvahu, nesobecké lásky a pravé inteligence, tak musí být užívána, chráněna a udržována naše duchovní práva občanů v Božím království—zdraví, radost, hojnost a mír.

Poctivé, vážné studium Bible a učebnice Křesťanské Vědy ukáže z harmonie vypuzeným, skrouplým srdcem trpícím, a nemocným jak mají přeměňovat úklady materiálního smyslu a nároků omylu. Duchovním porozuměním a zjevnými denními dokazy zjednáva si studující přístup k božské moci a uplatňuje své duchovní práva jako syn Boží. Ať jsme kdekoliv, v továrně, doma, uprostřed váleční, hůžeme si činit nárok na ochranu našeho duchovního synovského poměru k Bohu, a i občanství. Mrs. Eddy praví (Science and Health, str. 254), "Poutníce na zemi, tvůj domov je nebe; cílníče, jsi hostem Boha."

"Fundamental Divine Science" and "No and Yes" "První Základní Božská Věda" a "Ne a Ano" od Mary Baker Eddy, v jednom svazku v anglickém a českém jazyce mohou koupiti v dílnách Křesťanské Vědy nebo objednat na adresu Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Všechné informace týkající se ostatní literatury o Křesťanské Vědě a jejího možného dostání od: The Christian Science Publishing Society (Vydavatelská společnost Křesťanské Vědy), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

On the Window-Box Front

IT WAS EARLY in May that we came to the great decision, arrived at by many of our fellow-Londoners, that we would grow tomatoes on our balcony. So we took a bus to a nearby street market and purchased six little plants. On the way home we met Mrs. Thorn, the caretaker of our flats, who is also our friend, guide, and counsellor. "Oh, miss," she remarked in horror, "you've bought those tomatoes much too early. The nights are still frosty."

There was nothing for it but to keep our young nurslings warm and comfortable in our own room. This we did, standing them in pots on a tray on our floor, and each morning leaving them at the exact spot where we hoped the sun might shine on them while we were at the office. At night, just before we fell asleep we would wonder whether we ought to close our windows lest the May frosts penetrate inside; for, while we thrived on fresh air, "they" might not. And sadly we would get out of bed and close our windows.

It would be nice to record that our six plantlets thrived. They didn't. Five of them pined away. Perhaps they really like the night air as much as we do, and missed it, or more likely they preferred larger pots than we could give them at that time, and richer soil than last year's daffodil mold.

Shortly afterwards, we visited a friend in the country and told her of our grief. Not only was she an experienced gardener, but she was a friend in need. We returned to London with three sturdy young plants in proper soil and with a tin of fertilizer; "really rich," as she expressed it, caring little how unpopular we might be with our fellow travelers in the railway carriage.

By this time, we felt we must risk any belated night frosts, and our four plants, for you will remember that one ewe lamb of our original six remained, must go into our window-box. We noted that most of London had decided to do likewise. Tomato plants were appearing in the window-boxes of the prim houses in our neighborhood, or in flowerpots precariously perched on windowsills or balconies. London had suddenly become tomato-conscious.

As the days passed, our family thrived, thanks to the advice and encouragement of Mrs. Thorn, who, while we were at the of-

fice, would bring the painter or the window-cleaner in from next door to give expert advice. Little notes would be left for us: "You won't forget, will you, miss, to pick off the shoots that grow between the stems!" Or: "You really must give them more water; the window-cleaner said so."

Then the flowers came. That was a wonderful moment. And an even more wonderful one came when we returned home one evening and found tiny fruit forming. But we had our ups and downs. There was a week-end when we returned from the country to find "them" covered with fly. The man in the ground-floor flat was on his balcony. We could see him bending over his tomatoes; and so we called out to him, although we had never spoken to him before: "Have you got flies, too?" He straightened himself up and grinned, and then reassured us that they were not the kind of fly that mattered. So we breathed happily again. Tomatoes are as good as bombs for breaking down our English reserve.

So the weeks passed by, and our fruit grew larger. We learned to be ruthless and pick off the fourth or fifth cluster of flowers; but nothing like so ruthless as young Timothy, who came to see us one day and, with the assurance—as we felt, callousness—of twelve years, plucked off all the lower leaves and many of the upper shoots. We turned aside our eyes, and gritted our teeth while this was happening. When taxed with it by our young expert, we had to own that our window-box had rather the appearance of a forest. But not after Timothy had finished with it.

And then, at last, The Moment came. We thought it had come several days earlier, but the rosy glow on one of our tomatoes turned out to be the reflection of the sun on the red geraniums in the window ledge above. Yet a few days later there was no question about it. We found an orange-shaded tomato when we leaned out of the window one morning. It was difficult to go to the office that day. And how exciting the return home that evening, and the following evening. Then, the evening after, The Moment came, unexperienced before in our lives, and breathtaking. We picked a ripe tomato we had grown ourselves.

EVELYN M. PINNELL

Paying One's Way Into Shakespeare's Theater

IN PRE-PLAYHOUSE DAYS Londoners attending a performance at an inn-theater entered by way of the inn-yard gateway and found themselves at the opposite end of the inn-yard from the wall against which the stage was set up. It is supposed that the earlier playhouses copied this design; and such evidence as has come down to us suggests that the Globe, in turn, was similarly designed. . . . The great majority of spectators entered the playhouse through this main door, but by 1599 a well-established custom permitted a few patrons, on payment of sixpence (the normal entrance fee was a penny), to enter through the stage door at the rear and find a place either on the stage or in the adjoining boxes. . . .

At the main doorway stood an attendant known as the doorkeeper who held a box into which every person entering dropped a penny (or two pennies on the occasion of a new play). . . . Once the playgoer had dropped his penny into the box, he passed through a corridor leading into the benchless and unroofed yard of the playhouse. If he chose he could remain in the yard without further payment, standing with his fellow "groundlings" throughout the performance. . . .

In all three levels of the Globe frame, twelve of the sixteen bays (there being two in each section of the octagon) were made available for theatre-goers willing to pay for better accommodation than standing-room in the yard. For these more substantial or extravagant patrons the penny surrendered at the main door was merely the first of a series of payments demanded of them. To enter into the roofed gallery section of the building cost a second penny, collected by a "gatherer" stationed at one of two gallery entrances. Having paid this general gallery fee, the patron was entitled to mount without further charge to the rather undesirable third gallery and take his place there, or with a further supplement to secure a still better place in one of the lower galleries. No tickets of any kind were used. It is not to be supposed, however, that this system was clumsy in operation. From a spectator's point of view the major shortcoming—one not unknown today—was that

in order to secure a good seat one had to arrive early. "And up came our dinner, at which each man sat down without respecting of persons, for he that first comes is first seated, like those that come to see plays."

Elizabethans appear to have accepted the rule of first come first served with equanimity. I find no allusions in pre-Restoration literature to the various stratagems employed in later times to evade it.—From "The Globe Theatre," by JOHN CRANFORD ADAMS. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press.)

SCIENCE

AND HEALTH

with
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE
TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL
OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind - healing is published in the following editions:—

- Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth, stained edges \$2.00
- Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges 3.00
- Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown semimatte morocco leather, gilt edges 3.00
- Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges 4.00
- Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, Oxford India Bible paper, gilt edges 5.00
- De Luxe Edition, black, blue, or brown levant morocco, special Bible paper, wide margins, gilt edges 6.00
- Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges 7.00
- Thumb-Indexed Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, gilt edges 7.50
- Readers' Edition, large type, black levant morocco only, gilt edges 11.50
- Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, pointed, 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH OR GERMAN
TRANSLATIONS

Cloth editions only, black only, marbled edges, each \$2.50

This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased by Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittance payable to:

Hudson C. Burr
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.
Catalogues will be sent upon request on application to the Emergency Book Department of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Bureau House, Carlton Street, London, E. C. 4, U. K.

The Christian Science PERIODICALS

Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of
Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel

"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, \$1.50; six months, \$1.75; three months, 85c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, \$3.50; six months, \$1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in eight languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, \$1.00; six months, 50c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, \$2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, \$2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, \$1.00.

The Christian Science Monitor

"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspared" (Miscellany, 555). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, \$12.00; three months, \$1.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, \$1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 5 issues of The Christian Science Sentinel and 1 issue of The Christian Science Journal, for which I enclose \$1.
Name
Street
City
State
CSP-3

Intimate Message: Washington

Civilian Belt-Tightening.....By Mary Hornaday

Put Oct. 1, 1942, down as a date when the date when civilian belt-tightening for victory's sake really began in the United States.

From now on, Americans will be called upon to use real initiative and good nature to meet food, heat and transportation shortages in their daily lives.

Up to now we have been talking about switching our civilian life to a war economy, but now we are actually doing it.

Without having their coupon books, symbol of rationing actually in hand, civilians beginning Oct. 1 were asked by their Government to:

1. Cut down on their meat consumption to 2 1/2 pounds per person a week to parallel a 21 per cent reduction the Government has made in civilian meat supplies in order to send supplies to Britain, Russia and other United Nations.

2. Reduce their automobile speed limit even on the open highway to 35 miles per hour in order to immediately conserve rubber tires.

3. In 30 Eastern and Midwestern States to abide by a coupon credit system for fuel oil purchases.

The magnitude of the job of printing ration books will make it possible for voters in all but the Eastern States to get enough gas to get to election polls on Nov. 3 by car, but about Nov. 22 the American motorist will have to cut his driving down to the 5,000-mile yearly driving average recommended by the Baruch Committee.

Government View Accepted

The days when we kicked about sugar rationing being unnecessary and a "lot of red tape" now seem far behind. Even with Gulf Coast warehouses overflowing, housewives have generally accepted the view that the Government knows what it is doing when it evolves a mechanism making it possible to divide sugar supplies wisely between American civilians, the armed forces, and the other United Nations and to save shipping space for essential war materials.

As a matter of fact, some real improvements are being made in the American rationing system. One of these is the gearing of the system to reward the thrifty and punish the improvident. This is the reasoning behind the fuel oil allocation system now being worked out at OPA. If you don't close off rooms and make other efforts

to save heat, you will not get more oil but less. Homes which show an above-average efficiency in heating this winter due to insulation, storm windows, weather stripping and a properly adjusted burner may benefit by receiving up to 85 per cent of their normal oil supply, instead of 66 2/3 per cent. Homes with subnormal efficiency may be cut as much as 50 per cent.

Most Americans are willing to undergo sacrifices to win the war if they don't become too annoyed by the fellow next door "getting away" with something, or wearing out the very things he is trying to conserve.

Another improvement promised in rationing is the "all-purpose" ration book, introducing a point system.

Nowadays if you don't use sugar, you can buy it and give it to your friends, but you can't get more gasoline because you are saving sugar.

Self-Expression

The new "point system" ration books, scheduled to be ready shortly before Christmas will give the consumer a chance to "spend" his ration on various grades and kinds of a general type of commodity. It will probably be used first for meat allowing you to get a larger amount, say of chipped beef, than you would of steak, on the same coupon. The point system allows for a greater degree of self-expression on the part of the consumer than the old type of ration book which gives you no choice or reward for conserving supplies.

More rationing is on the way. OPA won't give hints as to which articles may come first, but Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, have indicated in the last few days that shortage of farm labor may lead to rationing of all food products before the end of 1943. Some luxury crops, such as watermelons, Mr. Wickard indicates, may not be grown commercially at all.

Even where over-all supplies are not short yet, as in the case of meat, rationing is favored as a way of improving distribution to the civilian population and eliminating unfair price squeezes. While not commensurate with the American ideal of abundance rationing, remember, it need not necessarily be synonymous with pinch and hardship either.

Carl J. Hambro Asks Dynamic World Organization

What Kind of World?

The author of today's article on the very grave political problems of peacemaking, speaks both as an outstanding representative of the small nations and as an internationalist of long experience at Geneva. He has been President of the Norwegian Parliament since 1924. At the time of the German invasion, he was Chairman of its Committee on Foreign Relations and head of the Conservative Party. He has served as Norway's representative to the League of Nations and was President of the last League Assembly in 1939.

By Carl J. Hambro

No peace treaty alone can create a new heaven and a new earth, or lead nations in a triumphant march to a millennium of universal contentment. A peace treaty cannot even fully solve the immediate tremendous problems of reconstruction, rehabilitation, of feeding starving nations and protecting them against civil war and an unparalleled invasion of epidemics.

But a peace treaty can set up the necessary international machinery for collaboration, protection and supervision, can erect the framework that will make it possible to find solutions and to give every nation an opportunity of working out its own salvation.

In the Atlantic Charter and in the Washington declaration from representatives of 26 united nations we have the broad outlines of a constructive program. The Governments of the democratic Powers have pledged themselves to give to all nations (whether they like it or not) freedom of religion and freedom of speech, but nothing is said about the application of the august principles that inspired the two great democratic leaders who drafted the Atlantic Charter.

It may also be said that the document in itself would have gained in strength if immediately it had been formally endorsed by both the Congress of the United States and by the British Parliament. Nations would then have felt more confident that they could build on those imposing foundations laid out by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain. When last an attempt was made to create a new international order, the United States backed out, and there was no order.

It is not possible in a single article to give an adequate idea of the kind of world order the author is striving for. Below are set up



A Meeting of the League Council—and a Great International Problem

The League Council, more than any other part of the old League system, highlighted the problem of how great nations and small, strong nations and weak, could vote together equitably. Dr. Hambro says there will have to be some such council next time, and asks small nations not to insist on equal vote with the large. But how shall the large nations refrain from abusing their power? The answer is one of Dr. Hambro's central points.

some of the purely political aspects of the entangled peace problem. They may not be more important than the social, the economic, the demographic questions; on the contrary, some of these other problems are more immediately urgent. But the constitutional solution will determine in what manner and spirit the other problems shall be approached.

The political problem is the simplest, because the only thing required is good will. But it is fundamental; bread given to free nations turns to stone unless their constitutional rights are secure.

All the articles of the Atlantic Charter presuppose some kind of world organization. The world we want must be organized on a basis of universality.

The history of the League of Nations and its political failures has made evident that only a universal organization can be able to wield real power in a world at peace. Regional arrangements may be

natural in some questions. There may even be continental arrangements, and there may be oceanic arrangements—Pacific, Atlantic, Mediterranean conventions as we have a North Sea Convention, a Bering Sea Convention, a Baltic Convention. But they must all be within the framework of a universal organization as M. Briand insisted when he suggested a Committee to study a European Union: "There is not one peace for Europe and another for Asia, and a third for America. Peace is one and indivisible."

What name shall be given to such a world organization is of minor importance. Whether it be called a federation, a confederacy or a new League of Nations, built up in a different way, the constitutional and national problems will be the same and necessitate a complete revision of our conceptions of sovereignty.

To any person with some international political experience it is

very clear that no kind of world government is either possible or desirable. Differences of race, of religion, of conceptions of life and of morals, divergencies of traditions, of history, of mentality make the very idea of one world government and one world legislative body obviously absurd. One single supreme government for two billion living beings would be a monstrosity.

The trouble with the world is not that states are too small, but that some of them are too great. The political and administrative machinery has outgrown the capacity of man.

Neither human intellect, nor human conscience has had any development corresponding to the technical revolutions of the last century and a half. Man is lagging behind his own devices, and as long as that is the case good government is only possible where the governed units are not too large. Much can be said and has been

said in favor of a federation of the world rather than any kind of League. But a number of the obvious objections to the conception of a world government would also apply to a universal federation. And any union now of any group of states, whether democratic or English-speaking, or anything else, would immediately call into existence other unions, perpetuate armaments and make fear the dominant motive in international life. On the other hand, some of the objections raised by Clarence Streit [proponent of international federation; author of "Union Now"] against the League system are very real.

A federation would mean a personal relationship between individuals and the central authority; a League is only concerned with states. That holds true of the League of Nations as it was; but it is in no way a necessary integral part of a League system. In the world we want, the element of personal responsibility must be enormously strengthened.

This can be done in different ways. A World Parliament, or World Assembly—the name does not matter—must be given the authority, in the ultimate resort, to impeach delegates, under certain guarantees, to impeach even members of national governments.

Such an authority was entirely outside the framework of the Covenant of the League of Nations, and would necessitate an international penal code, something which has been sorely missed. Under this code it must be made internationally legal to indict diplomats, consuls and other government agents sent abroad, and bring them before an international court of justice for any abuse of privileges granted them, for any kind of conspiracy against the constitution or the security of the country that has given them hospitality and diplomatic immunity.

But an international penal code will also be needed for still more important reasons. The great emphasis placed by the United Nations on religious freedom and rule of justice in every country will render necessary something of the nature of an international bill of rights, not too far removed from that proclamation of the international rights of man adopted by L'Institut du Droit International in the City of New York in 1929. And in the world we want, the international universal organization must be given the right to

Continued on Page Below, Col. 1

Memo From Britain:

Church and Politics in Britain.....By Mallory Browne

A mass meeting in Albert Hall, London, last week end, when the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and other speakers dedicated the Church of England to the task of taking the lead in the social reconstruction of Britain, has stirred something like a storm in the usually tranquil English theological waters.

In fact, it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the meeting, at which Dr. Temple expounded the theme that the church has both the right and the duty "to declare the principles of the social life, has turned out to be a sort of delayed-action bomb. Practically all immediate reactions to the Archbishops' speeches were favorable. Apparently, however, ripper reflection has raised serious doubts in a considerable quantity. Newspapers of the past two days have been filled with a flood of letters, most of which are sharply critical of what is called the Archbishop of Canterbury's incursion into politics and economics.

The Archbishop today defended himself in a letter to The Times of London. "I am often accused of speaking only about politics and not about religion," he says. Then he goes on to defend himself by pointing out that "a very large part of my speech—in my own judgment the most important part—was concerned with the disastrous effects of sin upon the social life and structure of society, with the impossibility of ordering society to the satisfaction of its members except by trust in the guidance and strength of God, and with the direction of thought and intention in worship, whereby we may be raised in the way of deliverance from sin and its social consequences."

It is true that, doubtless because of the paper shortage which seriously restricts the size of British newspapers, the Archbishop's speech was not reported in full in the press. Nevertheless, a representative summary and fairly long extracts appeared in the most important papers. It could hardly be affirmed that reports of his speech were unrepresentative or misleading. In fact, frankly

his address was clearly in line with the whole tone of his public utterances both before and since becoming Archbishop early this year.

It is this general emphasis on the social and economic role of the Church of England which now is being vigorously counterattacked. Typical of the best of these numerous protests is a letter in the Daily Telegraph signed John Sturges. "It is surely the business of leaders of the church to foster the spiritual faith for which that church stands. It is surely more their business to fill a church than to fill a meeting. The essence of the Archbishop's error is the tendency to think himself called upon to correct and guide corporate action among lay bodies instead of to create, correct, and fortify the faith of individuals."

"If the church could succeed in making individuals truly Christian, surely all corporate ethics which the Archbishop desires would be added unto us."

"This spiritual error, if I may coin the phrase, leads directly to the Archbishop's practical errors. He assumes that among all corporations, only the largest—the state itself—can be trusted to be Christian. Unfortunately history shows that this is not so and that governors of states have at least as great a tendency to be un-Christian as governors of banks."

Against this, however, must be put the prime's final argument in his speech at Albert Hall when he said, "When worship is once more the consecration of life, and all life—industry and commerce no less than friendship and the family—is the corollary of worship, our church will once more truly live and society will be the fulfillment of our dreams."

For the present, it is impossible to reach any definite conclusion. But it is already plain that, though the current storm in the press will undoubtedly subside, the issue is a fundamental one which will remain the subject of fervent debate for a long time to come.

The Country Speaks: Idaho

Every Potato Expected to Do Its Duty.....By Rodney L. Brink

Potatoes are to Idaho what corn is to Iowa, wheat to North Dakota, mules to Missouri, oranges to California. Other States produce these items, and the States mentioned produce many other useful things. But the crop mentioned is a specialty. The potato bases one of Idaho's greatest prides, and certainly a meaty, butter-absorbing No. 1 Idaho baking potato of the netted gem variety is a joy. In this wartime Idahoans expect every potato to do its duty. And potatoes are going to war in uncountable numbers. They always have done so. Modern mechanical potato peelers have taken some of the paths out of the doughboy's former lament about "spuds" and "kitchen police," but potatoes in their own jackets, and also shredded and dehydrated for lightness in shipping are going to American soldiers on many far battlefronts.

378,396,000 Bushels

The Pacific Coast Packer, Journal of the produce shippers and packers, reports that the 1942 potato crop is now estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture at 378,396,000 bushels. This as compared with the 368,000,000 bushels asked by the Federal Government this winter; and with the 370,045,000-bushel average from 1930 to 1939.

The indicated United States yield is 135.3 bushels per acre, the Packer reports, and compared with 130.9 bushels in 1941, the previous high of 132.0 bushels in 1940, and the 1930-39 average of 112.6 bushels.

In spite of the increased national production there is a demand in the potato market that contains a threat to Idaho's high potato standards, and growers' organizations and State officials are much concerned about it.

The threat lies in the market demand for cut potatoes, and the apparent necessity for reducing the Federal restrictions and inspections which have

heretofore protected the public and also the good name of Idaho's potatoes against below-standard shipments.

In addition to the danger of lowering the high regard in which the nation now holds Idaho's famous No. 1 baking potato, the shipment of culls could very easily bring a market penalty in lowered cash receipts. That has happened before.

Cull Warning

At a recent meeting of growers and shippers at Twin Falls, J. P. Marshall, one of the most widely known potato growers and an ardent worker in the cause of high grade potatoes, warned that in most cull potatoes there is much stock that is not good for human use. Two decades of constant endeavor, he said, have been required to educate the growers to produce better potatoes and the public to demand better potatoes.

Meetings have been held in the potato district by the Idaho Advertising Commission and the Traffic Association, at which discussions of this wartime problem have been heard.

J. P. Newcomb, State Commissioner of Agriculture, advises that he will enforce the State ruling against shipment of culls, but that if Federal agencies wish to have cull potatoes placed on the market the State would be in duty bound to co-operate during the war period.

It was pointed out that starch and dehydration plants in the State have capacity enough to absorb the apparent surplus stock of culls.

Those near and far who know Idaho's netted gem as a table companion par excellence will be hoping that the culls of the crop must be shipped beyond the State's borders in wartime service, that fact be not permitted permanently to affect the flawless serenity of that prized aristocrat of the dinner table.

Judge Asserts Profit Only Motive In Pollution of Streams by Alcohol

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 2 (AP)—Circuit Judge William B. Arbery Oct. 1 in a charge to the Franklin County Grand Jury said the liquor industry "has been captured by people of foreign blood in its entirety" and they operate it strictly for profits.

The Judge made his criticism of the industry in ordering the grand jurors to investigate charges that distilleries along the Kentucky River and Elkhorn Creek near here dumped waste material into the streams and killed large quantities of fish.

Equal War Work Pay Favored by the C. I. O.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 2 (AP)—Delegates to the State Congress of Industrial Organization convention were on record Sept. 30 in favor of wages for women in war work equal to those received by men.

They also adopted resolutions endorsing an industrial training program for women, day nurseries for children of working mothers, financed by the Government, and "condemning the attempts of certain representatives and senators, such as the so-called 'farm bloc,' by demanding special privileges for special groups."

Carl J. Hambro: "The political problem is the simplest, because the only thing required is good will. But it is fundamental..."

Continued from Page Above

prosecute any violation of religious freedom or the law of justice in any country.

It is one of the weaknesses of the international system that the Permanent Court of International Justice and the Permanent Court of Arbitration have jurisdiction only in litigations between governments and not in litigations between individuals and governments, or between international corporations. Another weakness was that states could only be summoned before these courts if and when they agreed to.

And the Permanent Court of Justice was also tainted with the infection of sovereignty. Every government had a right to appoint one of its nationals as a judge ad hoc for its own case, if the country was "unrepresented" on the Permanent Court of International Justice. All these things will have to be changed.

The Covenant of the League of Nations was built on the traditional idea of absolute sovereignty for every individual state, and the constitutional expression of this was the unanimity rule. Every single decision of the League had to be taken unanimously.

But while they were discussing the Covenant of the League another international organization brought into existence: The International Labor Organization. The unanimity rule was discarded by those who drafted its constitution. On the Governing Body of the International Labor Organization and at the International Labor Conference decisions are taken by a majority vote, and it has never created any international trouble.

The Covenant of the League was based on the idea that all sovereign states are equal. Every single one should have the same rights and the same privileges; and to each was given one vote.

But the time-honored theory of absolute equality among states was already exploded in 1919. And still less of it is left today. Only a lingering fragrance, in diplomatic closets and cupboards, less respectable than that of lavender and old lace.

The Covenant of the League of Nations was originally adopted laid down that states should contribute to the budget under the rules of the Universal Postal Union; but it was soon proved that even this scale of payments did not sufficiently provide for the inequality among states; and an elaborate system of allocations was adopted under which national contributions varied from 1 unit to 100 units.

But never has any state complained of this inequality and demanded, as a point of national

Great Nations: With or Against the Small?

Viscount Cecil, discussing how the unanimity rule was made law for the League of Nations, in his recent book, "The Great Experiment" remarks: "The Great Powers were obsessed with the wholly unreal danger that the small nations might band together and vote them down."

That gives you in a nutshell the history of democracy: The small banding together for protection against vested interest, against privilege and prejudice—and those with all the real power in their hands unwilling to make any concessions, but ready to make any arrangement with their bitterest enemy rather

than be "voted down" by any union of small nations.

The small countries will have to give up much in a new world organization. But then they are accustomed to sacrifice. The great nations will give up very little; but then they are entirely unaccustomed to giving up anything at all.

The problem of the new world will not be a problem of police force, national or international. It will be a problem of confidence—confidence among nations and confidence in the central organization. Confidence is not gained by sticking to privileges; it is gained by willingness to sacrifice.

—From Dr. Hambro's Article.

honor, to pay as much as any other state, not even states that profess a most exalted conception of their sovereignty. On the contrary, a number of small states have demanded to pay even less.

The London Convention of 1920 for Safety of Life at Sea, between 14 Atlantic nations, has established a joint budget for an ice patrol, for destroyers to sink derelict ships, etc. The budget is administered by the United States Government. Great Britain pays 40 per cent of the cost, the United States 18 per cent, Canada and Norway, each 6 per cent and so on. When the convention was unanimously ratified by the United States Senate it did not occur to any body that it was an infringement of American sovereignty that Great Britain should pay 222 times as much as the United States.

It is already accepted in practice, if not in theory, that states are not equal, that some have greater interests at stake than others, that some have larger populations than others, that some have a greater bulk of mail than others, and so on.

In the world we want, the consequences of these admitted inequalities will be drawn in constitutional principle, and it will be seen that in any kind of world federation or world parliament states should not have an equal representation and not an equal vote.

Some nations are great in number, in territories, in wealth and material resources. Others are small. On the greater nations will fall the greater burden of responsibility. They should have a correspondingly greater share in the decisions taken. It would hardly be found adequate in the United States if it was advocated that Wyoming and New York should

have the same number of votes in the House of Representatives. It is not more natural in a world congress that Great Britain and Luxembourg, Soviet Russia and Albania, the United States and Costa Rica should have the same vote.

As figures of population alone hardly give any indication of real power, a scale of allocation of votes must be worked out. It may correspond to the scale of contributions worked out in the League; or it may be found possible to classify states in six or more groups as in the Universal Postal Union. But at any rate the principle of unanimity will have to be sacrificed. It has had to be sacrificed in this country in 1787 when the rigidity of the Articles of Confederation had led

the new commonwealth to the brink of ruin.

And it is the duty of the smaller states to lead in this movement and give up their pretension to absolute equality and absolute sovereignty.

The smaller states have always led in international movements. They know that their very life is at stake. A great nation can lose face, but it will never be annihilated. The small nations will face extermination in a world of anarchy.

And absolute sovereignty for states means anarchy in international life just as absolute sovereignty for the individual means anarchy in national life.

In the world we want, sovereignty will not disappear; on the contrary, a civilized and disciplined sovereignty for every country, big and small, will be protected as it has never been protected before. No arbitrary or aggressive violation of the legitimate sovereignty of any nation will be tolerated.

What kind of a sovereignty have even the greatest powers today? Do the voters of America want to spend half the national income on armaments? It is brought upon them by Japan and Germany. Who decides current taxation in America? Against the Axis powers.

The application of its sovereignty is dictated to every nation by its neighbors in a world of international lawlessness. Only by giving up a false pretext of absolute sovereignty can nations win the sovereign right to decide for themselves within the framework of an international world organization.

That organization probably will have to be built on some kind of two-chamber basis, with a Senate or a Council taking care of the

idea of sovereignty and a House of Representatives, an Assembly, where delegates will cast their votes under the system of allocation adopted.

This does not mean that every country should be directly represented on a world council. Groups of nations must be given the right to delegate their powers to one or a few representatives, voting for the whole group. In the League of Nations the northern countries of Europe were looked upon as such a group and always had one representative on the Council.

The League idea was to have as few rules as possible and give the widest latitude to diplomatic maneuvering, to elasticity of procedure and elasticity of conscience. The idea in the world we want will be what Elihu Root, in an address to the First National Peace Congress in New York in 1907, expressed in the following terms: "The substitution of judicial action for diplomatic action, the substitution of judicial sense of responsibility for diplomatic sense of responsibility."

The idea of democracy among states is abhorrent to the Great Power career diplomat and to the "pigheaded" imperialist. But there is no other solution of the peace problem along the lines of the Atlantic.

The new world order is being built every day—although the final peace settlement can not come for a good long period of transition after the winning of the last battle. Every joint committee or board set up by two or more Allied Powers, every meeting of representatives of the Governments of the United Nations should be a steppingstone toward the new order, which gradually and imperceptibly will grow out of the years of transition.

It is of vital importance to the future that all discussions are carried on, and all discussions taken in such a way that the fullest possible confidence can be built up among the United Nations, that the small partners can have faith in the fairness, the sense of justice and of equity of the great partners. They trust the leading nations, but the feeling is not very pronounced that the servants of these nations understand what international democracy means.

If they cannot be taught it swiftly the way to the world we want will be longer and more hazardous than it should be, and it should be borne in mind constantly that without confidence between the United Nations, they can never gain the confidence of the neutral nations and finally, of the entire world.

Harvard, Boston College, and Holy Cross Facing Hard Assignments Tomorrow

Many Eastern Powerhouses Making Local Appearances

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In what might be called the first full week-end of the season, the college football teams of New England face rather strenuous afternoons tomorrow. Rays of sunshine can be spotted here and there, but for the most part the home forces appear to be in for a rather rough time.

Over at the Stadium Harvard will be meeting a favored Penn eleven, one which is expected to fall; at Worcester Holy Cross will be trading touchdowns with a Duquesne outfit that has great hopes of going through its second undefeated season in three years, after losing just one game last fall; at Fenway Park Boston College will be opening against a West Virginia eleven that feels that this is the year for big things; and at Hanover Dartmouth will be trying not to have a letdown against Miami of Ohio after surprising Holy Cross a week ago.

Travel Restrictions

New England, unwittingly enough, is complying fully with restrictions on travel, for it will present to its grid fans practically all of the big elvans of the East. Without going out of the section followers can see the expected top-notchers, with the only notable absentee being Fordham and Maryland.

In the vicinity of Boston, besides the Harvard and Boston College games, Tufts will be playing Middlebury at the Medford Oval and should find the winning path after losing to Bowdoin. Boston's other active team, B. U. was traveling today to Syracuse for a game there tomorrow night, while Northeastern, its first game with Arnold canceled, still waits another week for its opener with Springfield.

Other Debut

Along with Boston College, Brown and Yale will be making their 1942 gridiron debuts, which will be watched with no little interest. The Bruins open against the Rhode Island State Rams, who ran to a 70-13 victory over Vermont last Saturday, while the Elis take on Lehigh in the Bowl. Yale, incidentally, will be presenting its third new offense in three years, which as the boys say is quite a trick. Ducky Pond in 1940 was followed by Spike Nelson in 1941 and now by Howie Odell. The Elis will probably be excused if they get their signals confused a bit.

Three of the four local teams in action tomorrow hope to settle old scores with their rivals as far as past meetings are concerned. Boston College has never beaten West Virginia, Boston University has never beaten Syracuse, and Harvard hasn't beaten Penn since 1903. Only Tufts presents a bright side to this picture as it holds a 12-3 edge in its series with Middlebury and hasn't lost a game to the Panthers since 1925.

Sounds Worse Than It Is

This really sounds worse than it is for B. U. and B. C., however, for these two colleges have only met their opponents once before on the gridiron, the Terriers losing to Syracuse 49-0 in 1923 and the Eagles bowing to West Virginia 20-0 in 1925. Harvard, though, still squirms over the arrival of Penn, though it holds a 13-11 edge in the 51-year-old series, with one game having been

Starting Times Of Local Games

Harvard vs. Penn at Harvard Stadium, 2:30 p. m.
B. C. vs. West Virginia at Fenway Park, 2 p. m.
Tufts vs. Middlebury at Medford Oval, 2 p. m.

That tie came two seasons ago when the Crimson held the heavily-favored Quakers with their highly-touted Francis Reagan to a 10-10 standoff.

Harvard's slight hopes against Penn were dampened further today when it became known that neither Tackle George Hibbard nor End Len Cummings, both starters against North Carolina Navy a week ago, would see service tomorrow. Coach Dick Harlow expects to field the same starting line-up, however, with Pete Carland replacing Cummings and Stan Durwood replacing Hibbard.

In addition to the games already mentioned New England elvans will take part in nine other contests. Williams will make its annual trip to Princeton, Maine will travel to Columbia, and Vermont will go to Rutgers for the only meetings outside the area. Games in New England see Bates at Trinity, Massachusetts State at Connecticut, Colby at Norwich, Amherst at Springfield, Bowdoin at Wesleyan, and Coast Guard at Worcester Tech. Along with Northeastern, New Hampshire will also be idle, having started practice late. The Wildcats will have a practice game tomorrow with a team of U. S. Marines.

Famous Jumper Enlists in U. S. Ski Regiment

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—Torger Tøkle, Norwegian ski jumper, enlisted in the U. S. Army yesterday and made application for the 87th Mountain Infantry Regiment, the so-called ski troops.

Rejected several months ago because of his teeth, Tøkle had the deficiency corrected at his own expense and was passed immediately when he applied a second time. He waived the usual 14-day furlough and was sent to a Reception Center. Tøkle came to the United States from Løkken Verk, Norway, in January, 1939, and took out his first citizenship papers the following November.

He has won 42 of 48 meets in which he has participated and has broken 24 ski-jumping records. He is the holder of the North American mark of 289 feet, which he set at Iron Mountain, Mich., last March.

In the Dugout

with Cumill

'Old Diz' Now a Radio Riot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EN ROUTE TO NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Although he no longer can pitch in the major leagues and therefore can be of no assistance to Billy Southworth and the Cardinals in this World Series with the Yankees, Dizzy Dean is still a big man in St. Louis, in more ways than one. In fact, he is as popular out there as Southworth himself and Billy is doing all right. As one critic so eloquently put it: "Dizzy has captured the hearts of the Middle West."

At any rate, "Old Diz" is what you might call an institution in the Mount City and he would be the first to admit it. He cemented the foundation and put up the framework while wearing a Red Bird uniform, and now he is putting on the roof as a sports broadcaster.

Class By Himself

During the regular season he gave a daily play-by-play report of games at Sportsman's Park. While this series is going on he is reduced much to his disgust to a short early evening show. And no fooling, he is terrific. Men who have been chasing big league baseball for 30 years say they have never heard anyone like him. Diz is the announcer, like Diz the pitcher, is in a class by himself. But come to think of it, the guy never did do things halfway.

It will come as a surprise to many that Dizzy says a microphone. He didn't have one while pitching, yet could be heard from coast to coast and sometimes beyond.

All summer housewives and office boys neglected their work to listen to "Old Diz" describe the Cardinals and Browns. But it went further than that. Diz not only told the home folks his hits and errors; he picked the pitchers for the next day and told the world exactly how Southworth and Luke Sewell would have their hurriers throw to the visiting hitters.

Fans Steamed Up
Fans out there got as steamed up through listening to Dean's broadcasts as they did over Cardinals victories in their August-September drive to the pennant. Diz, whom they never could accuse of lacking confidence, predicted win after win for Southworth in the stretch run; and, of course, the big Oklahoma kid at the microphone was right more often than he was wrong, a fact which added to his broadcasts.

In case some of you may think that Diz, master of baseball slang and the language of the dugout, has graduated to a silver-tongued tenor with one of those five-dollar vocabularies, do not be misled. "Old Diz" has not changed. He has no smooth-as-oil broadcasting delivery, nor can his words make you feel the heat of the sun as it beats down on the skinned Sportsman's Park infield. Not a boy who was raised in a prairie town and spent his idle hours reading westerns. Not a boy who pitched and fought with Frankie Frisch's gashouse gang back there in '34.

Han't Gone Soft
No, Diz hasn't gone soft. He can still disguise the English language permitted to get near a micro-



Dizzy Dean

phone, and the fans love it. Dean's radio station was swamped with letters asking that he be allowed to broadcast the World Series. However, because of a nation-wide monopoly by another network, this was impossible.

Don't Make No Difference
Dean got the following letter from the mother of a 10-year-old St. Louis girl: "I am one of your fans, I like the Cardinals and, of course, I like baseball. I just want to plead with you one point, the point of your English. Please refrain from saying 'ain't' and 'swag'. Honestly, Mr. Dean, it's amusing to me, but my little daughter, Mary, is now talking like that and when I try to correct her she answers me back and says: 'Well that's the way Dizzy says it.' Please, Mr. Dean, have a heart."

And what was the great man's answer? "I ain't done nothing about it yet," he said. "But I want to tell you one thing. It don't make no difference how you say it, just so as you say it in a way that makes sense. Did you ever meet anybody in your life that didn't know what ain't means?"

Oh well, the season is almost over anyway.

The season of 1942 added many records to Southern league baseball, among which was a double-header played by Chattanooga and Birmingham in two hours and 47 minutes.



By a Staff Photographer, Associated Press

These football players are expected to star on the playing fields of New England tomorrow. (1) Eddie Doherty, Boston College quarterback. (2) Russ Rowell, Tufts tackle. (3) Dick Di Battista, Penn guard and national light heavyweight wrestling champion. (4) Joe Goode, Duquesne halfback; and (5) Wayne Johnson, Harvard fullback.

White Will Face Chandler

EN ROUTE TO NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Ernie White, St. Louis southpaw, and Spud Chandler, New York right-hander, were named today as the opposing pitchers in the third game of the World Series at the Yankee Stadium tomorrow.

Managers Southworth and McCarthy named their selections on the train en route to New York, where the clubs were due around 5 p. m. (Eastern War Time).

Yankee Mainstay
Chandler was one of the mainstays of the Yankee mound staff in their drive to their second straight American League pennant, winning 16 and losing five. White was ineffective most of the season, due to injuries, but rounded into shape in time to compile a record of seven for the Cards, whipping the Chicago Cubs in the first game of last Sunday's doubleheader.

White, who was a big gun in the Cards' unsuccessful late season drive in 1941 when he won 17 games, will be making his World Series debut. Chandler started the second World Series game against the Brooklyn Dodgers last year and dropped a 3-2 decision to Whitlow Wyatt for the only contest won by the Dodgers. He lasted only five innings, giving up all of Brooklyn's runs and four of their six hits.

Chandler has been with the Yanks since 1937 and in the six years of major league competition has won 58 and lost 25. Last year was White's first full term in the big time. He was with the Cards

briefly in 1940, when he split even in two games. Last year he lost seven games.

Georgia Graduate
Chandler is a graduate of the University of Georgia, where he also was a fine football player. White is a South Carolinian from Pacolet.

There was no word from the train of any changes in either lineup although it was possible McCarthy might send Gerald Friddy to third in place of Red Rolfe.

White and Chandler will enter the game with the Series all-square at one each. The fourth game will be played Sunday with Max Lanier, another lefty, the probable choice of Southworth, and either Atley Donald or Hank Borowy, Yankee freshman, the nominee for the Yankees.

Clark Griffith, Senators Owner, Buys Paul Dean

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Washington Post said last night it had been informed by Clark Griffith, owner of the Washington Senators baseball club, that he had bought Paul "Duffy" Dean, big right-handed hurler, from Houston of the Texas League.

Griffith, the Post said, did not disclose the amount he paid for Dean but declared it was "a pretty good price."

At the same time Griffith disclosed he also had purchased a young left-handed pitcher, Ed Fyle, from the Toledo club of the American Association. Fyle won eight and lost six games last year.

The newspaper quoted Griffith as saying Dean won 19 out of 27 games last season. In his last major-league appearance, the brother of "Dizzy" Dean performed with the New York Giants in 1940, winning four and losing the same number.

Farm Workout
Jamestown, N. D., Oct. 2 (AP)—Jamestown's high school football players will don overalls and work shoes instead of shoulder pads and cleats for three days of farm work in lieu of grid practice.

Coach Ernie Gates has ordered his griders out into the harvest fields near here Saturday and Sunday and next Wednesday. The workouts, he said, will aid the team more than scrimmage on the grid field.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Pacific Coast League (Final Playoffs)
Seattle 6, Los Angeles 3.
(Seattle leads 2-1.)

Double Series
Nashville (Southern Association) 6, Knoxville (Class League) 2.
(Nashville leads 2-1.)

Cardinals Stage Comeback To Win Second Contest 4-3

By Ed Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EN ROUTE TO NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—If Joe McCarthy's cocky Yankees ever had an idea that these young Cardinals were going to be pushovers in the 1942 World Series—and some New York critics insist that they did—this hope of quick victory and soft money has long since been shattered.

For the once dominating American League champions from the East are now convinced to a man that they will need the full pressure of their gilt-edged resources—the combined power of their famed offense and equally famed defense—to uphold the winning McCarthy tradition in this wartime classic.

As a matter of fact, the heavily favored New Yorkers are now given no better than an even chance against the confident Red Birds as the two clubs moved East today and a resumption of the big series at Yankee Stadium tomorrow on the banks of the Harlem River. Further than that, McCarthy realizes by this time that he could lose it, which must be a new experience for conservative Joe.

First Since 1926

When young Johnny Beazley, kid right-hander from Nashville, Tenn., beat the Yankees yesterday at Sportsman's Park 4-3 to even the series at one-all he bounced the Cardinals right back into a battle which by the middle of next week may be recognized as one of the best in history. Incidentally, it was the first Cardinal World Series win over the Yankees since 1926.

Off to a bad start in the opener, the Cards came crashing back with a big ninth inning rally which fell short of its mark, but which apparently touched off a surge that the Yankees never suspected they had. With Tiny Bonham on the mound yesterday the Red Birds picked up in the first inning where they had left off the day before. And when the Yanks later pulled up on even terms through the medium of Charley Keller's tremendous three-run homer on top of the bleacher roof in right field the Southworth gang just kept swinging and running and half an inning later they had the ball game.

Ignored Gesture

It has been said dozens of times, but it is repeated often because it seems to fit these Cardinals so well—they just don't know when they are beaten. Many times during their August and September drive to the pennant, they triumphed in the eighth or ninth when it seemed they were about to be stopped. Keller's homer looked like the tip that the Yankee attack was at last functioning, but the Cards simply ignored the gesture and came fighting back.

In the two games to date the Yanks looked like much the better hitters, but a majority of their base knocks were wasted. For example, they outthrew the Cards yesterday 10 to 6. But the World Champs are playing bad baseball.

With one or two exceptions they have been sloppy in the field and on the bases, and swinging at bad pitches in the clutches. Perhaps they were careless; perhaps overconfident. Or perhaps they just haven't been able to snap back into the stride which brought them their easy victory in the American League. Maybe the pre-series layoff hurt them.

Stuff Isn't Working

At any rate, McCarthy will need to call on the full extent of his managerial powers to bring about the series triumph which most of the writers predicted earlier in the week. As one scribe put it last night: "The stuff is there, but it just isn't working."

It may be that after this is all over, critics will look back and call Marty Marion's triple in the ninth inning of the opener the real turning point; and Stan Musial's single which scored Enos Slaughter in yesterday's eighth second in importance. One started the momentum; the other kept it going.

Only One Hint

Not all of the Yankees, of course, are off form. Joe Di Maggio and Bill Dickey each have four hits and Joe has been great in center field. They almost have to hit them out of the park to get them past him. Buddy Hassett, too, has hit timely. But only once, when Keller homered, have the Yanks given a hint of their potential power. Perhaps they are waiting until they get back to the Stadium.

Tomorrow McCarthy will pitch either Hank Borowy or Spud Chandler. As he lost yesterday, Joe probably will pick the more experienced Chandler. For the Cardinals it will be either Max Lanier or Ernie White, with most of the critics guessing the former.

Trophies Donated
SPRINGFIELD, Mo. (AP)—More than 200 cups, statuettes and plaques, evidence of Springfield high school's athletic successes since 1910, have been offered the scrap metal drive.

"They have a sentimental value," admitted Coach Ralph Harrison. "But we are willing to part with them if it helps win the war."

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

New York Yankees' string of 10 successive World Series victories was snapped by Whitlow Wyatt of Brooklyn Dodgers as he beat Yanks, 3-2, in second game of series.

Five Years Ago

Minnesota received its second defeat in five years as Golden Gophers were upset by Nebraska, 14-9.

Second Game

By the Associated Press

N. Y. (A.L.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A	E
Rizzuto ss	4	0	1	0	3	1	
Rolfe 3b	4	0	1	0	2	0	
Cullenbine rf	4	1	1	2	0	0	
Di Maggio cf	4	1	1	7	0	0	
Keller lf	4	1	2	1	0	0	
Gordon 2b	4	0	1	0	3	0	
Dickey c	4	0	2	5	0	0	
*Stainback	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hassett lb	4	0	1	9	0	1	
Bonham p	2	0	0	0	0	0	
*Ruffing	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Totals	35	3	10	24	8	2	

—Ran for Dickey in 9th.

—Batted for Bonham in 9th.

St. Louis (N.L.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A	E
Brown 2b	3	1	0	0	3	0	
T. Moore cf	3	1	0	2	0	0	
Slaughter rf	4	1	1	2	1	0	
Musial lf	4	0	1	5	0	0	
W. Cooper c	4	0	1	4	0	0	
Hopp 1b	3	1	2	11	0	0	
Kurovski 3b	3	0	1	2	1	0	
Marion ss	3	0	0	1	4	0	
Beazley p	3	0	0	0	0	0	
Totals	30	4	6	27	9	0	

New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—3

St. Louis 2 0 0 0 0 1 1 x—4

Run Batted In—W. Cooper 2, Kurovski 1, Di Maggio 1, Musial 1, Slaughter 1, Moore 1, Brown 1, Gordon 1, Keller 1, Dickey 1, St. Louis (N. L.) 4, Earned Runs—New York (A. L.) 3, St. Louis (N. L.) 4. Base on Balls—Beazley 2 (Rizzuto, Bonham); Bonham 1 (Brown); Slaughter 1 (Cullenbine); Gordon 2 (Rizzuto); Bonham 4 (Beazley 3), Ernie White (A. L.). Plate: Ray (N. L.) 1B; Hubbard (A. L.) 2B; Magerkurth (N. L.) 3B. Time—1:37. Attendance 34,355. Gross receipts \$130,000.

White Sox Take Second Game Of Series, 9 to 5

CHICAGO, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Chicago Cubs are getting the same sort of treatment from the White Sox in the 1942 City Series that they experienced last year—they're having difficulty winning.

Defeated in the first two daylight games, the Cubs left their home park to meet their south-side rivals in Comiskey Park tonight in the third encounter of the four of seven series. Last year the Sox finished the series in four straight.

The Cubs held a one-run lead going into the seventh inning yesterday, but the Sox got the equalizer, put over four runs in the eighth, and finished with a 9-to-3 win over the National League club.

The Sox will send Johnny Humphries against Claude Passeau tonight. Passeau is the winningest pitcher of the two teams, with 19 victories this season. Humphries' season record is 500, with 12 wins and an equal number of defeats.

Series Facts And Figures

By the Associated Press

The Standings	W	L	Pct.
New York	1	1	.500
St. Louis	1	1	.500

First Game

	R	H	E
New York	7	11	0
St. Louis	4	7	4

Ruffing, Chandler (9) and Dickey; M. Cooper, Gumbert (8), Lanier (0) and W. Cooper.

Second Game

	R	H	E
New York	3	10	2
St. Louis	4	6	0

Bonham and Dickey; Beazley and W. Cooper.

Remaining schedule:
Third, fourth and fifth games Oct. 3, 4 and 5 at Yankee Stadium; sixth game Oct. 7 at Sportsman's Park; seventh game Oct. 9 at Sportsman's Park.

Financial figures:
Second Game
Attendance (paid) 34,255.
Total receipts, \$150,000.00.
Commissioner's share \$22,501.35.
Players' share \$76,504.59.
Leagues' and Club's share, \$51,003.06.

Figures For Two Games
Attendance (paid) 68,640.
Total receipts \$301,806.00.
Commissioner's share \$45,270.90.
Players' share \$153,921.06.
Leagues' and Club's share \$102,614.04.

Seeing Double

WICHITA FALLS, Texas (AP)—Teams meeting the Wichita Falls high school football team, defending State schoolboy champions, think they are seeing double—twice.

It was bad enough with the Smith twins, Bobby Lee and Robbie Dee, starring as passers, punters, receivers and blockers. It's even worse now. Coach Ted Jeffries has added the Bolin twins, Bobby and Bill.

Chary Sports Writer

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Miami Herald sports writers may be a bit chary of future assignments at Miami Beach. A playful prospective soldier pulled Robin Hughes into a line of waiting inductees, and there he stayed for an hour, his protests overruled by a tough sergeant who told him, "You're in the Army now."

RESTAURANTS

ANDOVER, MASS.

FIELDSTONES

By Sally Bodwell
Special Holiday Dinners
served Comm. Day week-end
October 11 and 12
Route 28—1 mile south of Phillips Academy

BEDFORD, MASS.

DOMINE MANSE

KENNETH F. BLAKE ELIZABETH N. BLAKE
LUNCHEON, TEA, DINNER
(Closed Mondays Except Holidays)
For Reservations call Lexington 1004
ROUTE 4, BEDFORD, MASS.

BOSTON

Good Food

By Expert Chefs

Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes and varied interesting menus.

Cafe de Paris

165 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON
299 HARVARD STREET, BROOKLINE

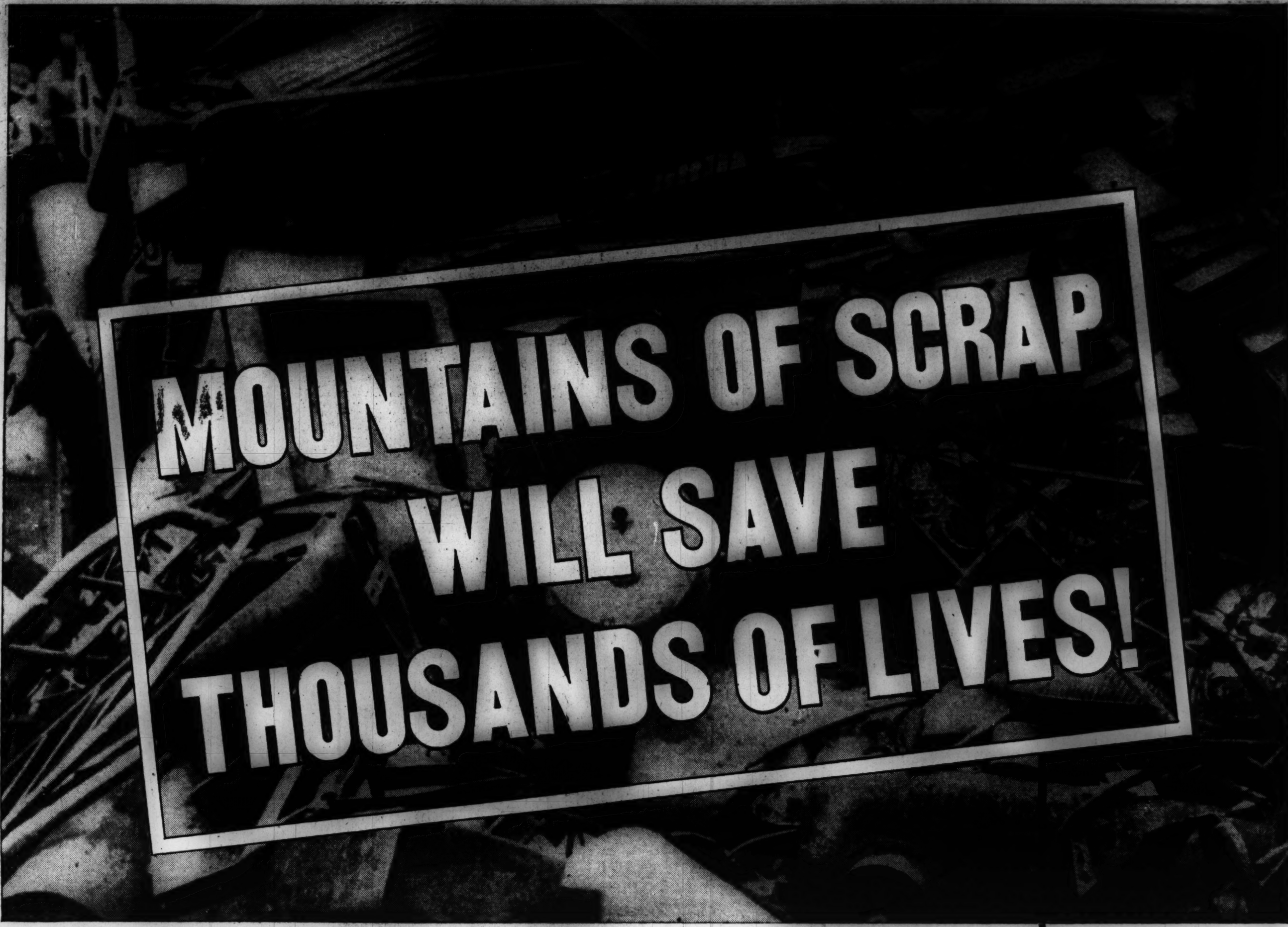
FOR A SNACK, LUNCH or MEAL.

Country Style

RESTAURANT

157 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
Opp. The Christian Science Publishing Society

WINTER HAVEN



MOUNTAINS OF SCRAP WILL SAVE THOUSANDS OF LIVES!

Stockpiles like this are needed all over the country so that our Government can plan our armament program—and our mills and plants can deliver the fighting tools!

Get in on the drive. Get the unused metal out of your cellar, your attic, your garage, your place of business. Without this scrap the Nation's steel mills must shut down, for all new steel is 50% scrap, and the mills have not enough for even 30 days more.

And one more thing. Help to stop the story—spread by innocents and ill-wishers alike—that there is lots of scrap already on hand. They point to junk yards, auto graveyards, and salvage depots that have not been cleaned out, as proof that there is no shortage. *Kill this talk before it kills our boys!*

**WHOSE BOY
WILL NOT RETURN BECAUSE
YOU FAILED?**

In spite of the terrible lack of scrap, here is why you may still find full junk yards and scrap depots—and why they must be kept that way!

1. All scrap must be sorted, stripped, and broken up by scrap dealers before it can be used. Their yards are full because they are *busy*—preparing your scrap for the mills as fast as they possibly can!
2. Auto graveyards strip autos, keep the usable parts and junk the rest—turning out 450,000 tons of scrap in a typical month. Each must scrap within 60 days as many cars as he buys—that is the law!
3. Scrap collections sometimes have to stay around because the dealers can't handle them all immediately. Even if they could, the mills could not store it all. The local salvage depot is a stockpile—where your scrap is available for instant use as soon as it's needed. And it *will* be needed!

Remember if these places become empty, the mills shut down—and we lose the war!

So get out your scrap and help your neighbors with theirs. It's the greatest single contribution you can make right now to win the war!

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

NEWSPAPERS' UNITED SCRAP METAL DRIVE

This space contributed by The Christian Science Monitor

Look for These Items

METAL BEDS, SPRINGS
FLAT IRONS, RADIATORS
WOOD OR COAL STOVES
WASHING MACHINE, SEWING MACHINE
SKID CHAINS, ASH CANS
METAL REFRIGERATOR
LAWN MOWER, KITCHEN SINK
PAIS, PIPE, WIRE
FARM, GARDEN, AUTO TOOLS
FURNACE, BOILER
METAL TOYS, SKATES
POTS AND PANS, COAT HANGERS
METAL FENCE, SCREENS
SCISSORS AND SHEARS
ELECTRIC MOTORS, FANS, BATTERIES
WASH TUBS, METAL CABINETS
JAR TOPS, LAMP BULBS, WASH BOARDS
GOLF CLUBS, PLANT STANDS
LIGHTING AND FIREPLACE EQUIPMENT
ALL OTHER UNUSED METAL

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange is Published Every Thursday.

Steels Take Over Lead In Market Rally

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (P)—Stock market strength shifted to the steels today, although rails managed to edge into new high ground for the year or longer after absorbing heavy profit-taking on their recent upswing.

There was the usual Friday lightning of accounts for week-end protection, but this acted only as a mild restraint. The recovery was resumed after a somewhat spotty opening. Gains in the steel section ran to 2 or more points, while advances elsewhere generally were in fractions. Most leaders were at or near the best levels in the final hour.

Deals were lively in the forenoon but slow down were frequent after midday. Transfers for the full proceedings expanded to approximately 800,000 shares, one of the largest turnovers of 1942 to date.

Buyers found nothing exceptionally disturbing in the war news and a little optimism was derived from the thought that Congress was putting the finishing touches to the anti-inflation bill and the national tax program. Proposed tax relief for companies with war-depressed earnings served to deepen wishful thinkers.

Among stocks touching new tops for 1942 to date were Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway preferred, Atlantic Coast Line, Union Pacific, Panhandle Producing, Paramount Pictures, Twentieth Century-Fox, Goodyear, Goodrich and U. S. Rubber.

Other prominent advances were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet, Crucible Steel, Chrysler, J. I. Case, Douglas Aircraft, du Pont, Dow Chemical, Montgomery Ward and Air Reduction.

Slightly lower at times were American Telephone, American Water Works, Woolworth and American Can.

In the curb intermittent lifts were given Glen Alden Coal, Lake Shore, American Cyanamid "B," Humble Oil and Pantepec. Backward inclinations were exhibited by Electric Bond & Share, American Light and United Wall Paper.

Advances of fractions to a point or so were widely distributed among railroad bonds near the final hour of today's market. Turnover was moderately heavy in several of the low-priced issues.

A feature of late dealings was large-scale activity and strength of American & Foreign Power 5s which were nearly 2 points ahead at one time.

U. S. Governments and most foreign dollar bonds kept within the narrow bounds of do-or-nothing movements.

Active and a bit higher were such issues as Ann Arbor 4s, St. Paul 5s of '75, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 and others of its 5 percent series, Rio Grande 4s and Rock Island 4s and convertibles.

Third Avenue adjustments made a little progress in brisk turnover. Utah Power & Light was active but little changed. Florida Central 5s added more than 4 on a single sale.

Wheat Irregular In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Oct. 2 (P)—Wheat prices fell as much as a cent a bushel at one time today as a result of selling inspired by trade uncertainty as to the final wording of price control legislation being considered by a conference committee in Congress.

The market rallied later, however, but displayed uneasiness because traders were unwilling to take definite action until they knew what provisions the legislation would make for increasing government loan rates on basic crops. Meanwhile, with flour and milling trade quiet, there was little commercial activity in the market although some mill buying was reported on the rally.

London Stock Market Is Firm

LONDON, Oct. 2 (P)—Today's stock market trading was active and the close generally firm. Industrials, home rails and diamonds were mostly better. Oils were maintained. Kafirs were quiet to harder at the close. Rubbers were quiet.

British funds finished higher in most cases. Brazilian bonds also were higher by fractions.

Lehigh Valley R. R. Orders 10 New Diesel Engines

PHILADELPHIA (P)—The Lehigh Valley Railroad has ordered ten 1,000-horsepower Diesel electric locomotives at a cost of approximately \$750,000. President R. W. Brown announced after a board meeting.

The American Locomotive Company was awarded orders for half of the engines, and the Electro-Motive Corp. the other five.

Mr. Brown estimated net income for September at \$485,736 for the same month last year.

Alberta Oil Output Off CALGARY (CP)—Production of petroleum in Alberta during the past week was down nearly 1,000 barrels daily, it was shown in a report of the Alberta Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board. Last week's daily average was 28,847 barrels, the previous week, 29,847 barrels, and the corresponding week last year, 29,848 barrels.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices of the New York Stock Exchange

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (P)—Stock market strength shifted to the steels today, although rails managed to edge into new high ground for the year or longer after absorbing heavy profit-taking on their recent upswing.

There was the usual Friday lightning of accounts for week-end protection, but this acted only as a mild restraint. The recovery was resumed after a somewhat spotty opening. Gains in the steel section ran to 2 or more points, while advances elsewhere generally were in fractions. Most leaders were at or near the best levels in the final hour.

Deals were lively in the forenoon but slow down were frequent after midday. Transfers for the full proceedings expanded to approximately 800,000 shares, one of the largest turnovers of 1942 to date.

Buyers found nothing exceptionally disturbing in the war news and a little optimism was derived from the thought that Congress was putting the finishing touches to the anti-inflation bill and the national tax program. Proposed tax relief for companies with war-depressed earnings served to deepen wishful thinkers.

Among stocks touching new tops for 1942 to date were Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway preferred, Atlantic Coast Line, Union Pacific, Panhandle Producing, Paramount Pictures, Twentieth Century-Fox, Goodyear, Goodrich and U. S. Rubber.

Other prominent advances were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet, Crucible Steel, Chrysler, J. I. Case, Douglas Aircraft, du Pont, Dow Chemical, Montgomery Ward and Air Reduction.

Slightly lower at times were American Telephone, American Water Works, Woolworth and American Can.

In the curb intermittent lifts were given Glen Alden Coal, Lake Shore, American Cyanamid "B," Humble Oil and Pantepec. Backward inclinations were exhibited by Electric Bond & Share, American Light and United Wall Paper.

Advances of fractions to a point or so were widely distributed among railroad bonds near the final hour of today's market. Turnover was moderately heavy in several of the low-priced issues.

A feature of late dealings was large-scale activity and strength of American & Foreign Power 5s which were nearly 2 points ahead at one time.

U. S. Governments and most foreign dollar bonds kept within the narrow bounds of do-or-nothing movements.

Active and a bit higher were such issues as Ann Arbor 4s, St. Paul 5s of '75, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 and others of its 5 percent series, Rio Grande 4s and Rock Island 4s and convertibles.

Third Avenue adjustments made a little progress in brisk turnover. Utah Power & Light was active but little changed. Florida Central 5s added more than 4 on a single sale.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices of the New York Stock Exchange

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (P)—Stock market strength shifted to the steels today, although rails managed to edge into new high ground for the year or longer after absorbing heavy profit-taking on their recent upswing.

There was the usual Friday lightning of accounts for week-end protection, but this acted only as a mild restraint. The recovery was resumed after a somewhat spotty opening. Gains in the steel section ran to 2 or more points, while advances elsewhere generally were in fractions. Most leaders were at or near the best levels in the final hour.

Deals were lively in the forenoon but slow down were frequent after midday. Transfers for the full proceedings expanded to approximately 800,000 shares, one of the largest turnovers of 1942 to date.

Buyers found nothing exceptionally disturbing in the war news and a little optimism was derived from the thought that Congress was putting the finishing touches to the anti-inflation bill and the national tax program. Proposed tax relief for companies with war-depressed earnings served to deepen wishful thinkers.

Among stocks touching new tops for 1942 to date were Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway preferred, Atlantic Coast Line, Union Pacific, Panhandle Producing, Paramount Pictures, Twentieth Century-Fox, Goodyear, Goodrich and U. S. Rubber.

Other prominent advances were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet, Crucible Steel, Chrysler, J. I. Case, Douglas Aircraft, du Pont, Dow Chemical, Montgomery Ward and Air Reduction.

Slightly lower at times were American Telephone, American Water Works, Woolworth and American Can.

In the curb intermittent lifts were given Glen Alden Coal, Lake Shore, American Cyanamid "B," Humble Oil and Pantepec. Backward inclinations were exhibited by Electric Bond & Share, American Light and United Wall Paper.

Advances of fractions to a point or so were widely distributed among railroad bonds near the final hour of today's market. Turnover was moderately heavy in several of the low-priced issues.

A feature of late dealings was large-scale activity and strength of American & Foreign Power 5s which were nearly 2 points ahead at one time.

U. S. Governments and most foreign dollar bonds kept within the narrow bounds of do-or-nothing movements.

Active and a bit higher were such issues as Ann Arbor 4s, St. Paul 5s of '75, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 and others of its 5 percent series, Rio Grande 4s and Rock Island 4s and convertibles.

Third Avenue adjustments made a little progress in brisk turnover. Utah Power & Light was active but little changed. Florida Central 5s added more than 4 on a single sale.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices of the New York Stock Exchange

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (P)—Stock market strength shifted to the steels today, although rails managed to edge into new high ground for the year or longer after absorbing heavy profit-taking on their recent upswing.

There was the usual Friday lightning of accounts for week-end protection, but this acted only as a mild restraint. The recovery was resumed after a somewhat spotty opening. Gains in the steel section ran to 2 or more points, while advances elsewhere generally were in fractions. Most leaders were at or near the best levels in the final hour.

Deals were lively in the forenoon but slow down were frequent after midday. Transfers for the full proceedings expanded to approximately 800,000 shares, one of the largest turnovers of 1942 to date.

Buyers found nothing exceptionally disturbing in the war news and a little optimism was derived from the thought that Congress was putting the finishing touches to the anti-inflation bill and the national tax program. Proposed tax relief for companies with war-depressed earnings served to deepen wishful thinkers.

Among stocks touching new tops for 1942 to date were Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway preferred, Atlantic Coast Line, Union Pacific, Panhandle Producing, Paramount Pictures, Twentieth Century-Fox, Goodyear, Goodrich and U. S. Rubber.

Other prominent advances were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet, Crucible Steel, Chrysler, J. I. Case, Douglas Aircraft, du Pont, Dow Chemical, Montgomery Ward and Air Reduction.

Slightly lower at times were American Telephone, American Water Works, Woolworth and American Can.

In the curb intermittent lifts were given Glen Alden Coal, Lake Shore, American Cyanamid "B," Humble Oil and Pantepec. Backward inclinations were exhibited by Electric Bond & Share, American Light and United Wall Paper.

Advances of fractions to a point or so were widely distributed among railroad bonds near the final hour of today's market. Turnover was moderately heavy in several of the low-priced issues.

A feature of late dealings was large-scale activity and strength of American & Foreign Power 5s which were nearly 2 points ahead at one time.

U. S. Governments and most foreign dollar bonds kept within the narrow bounds of do-or-nothing movements.

Active and a bit higher were such issues as Ann Arbor 4s, St. Paul 5s of '75, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 and others of its 5 percent series, Rio Grande 4s and Rock Island 4s and convertibles.

Third Avenue adjustments made a little progress in brisk turnover. Utah Power & Light was active but little changed. Florida Central 5s added more than 4 on a single sale.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices of the New York Stock Exchange

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (P)—Stock market strength shifted to the steels today, although rails managed to edge into new high ground for the year or longer after absorbing heavy profit-taking on their recent upswing.

There was the usual Friday lightning of accounts for week-end protection, but this acted only as a mild restraint. The recovery was resumed after a somewhat spotty opening. Gains in the steel section ran to 2 or more points, while advances elsewhere generally were in fractions. Most leaders were at or near the best levels in the final hour.

Deals were lively in the forenoon but slow down were frequent after midday. Transfers for the full proceedings expanded to approximately 800,000 shares, one of the largest turnovers of 1942 to date.

Buyers found nothing exceptionally disturbing in the war news and a little optimism was derived from the thought that Congress was putting the finishing touches to the anti-inflation bill and the national tax program. Proposed tax relief for companies with war-depressed earnings served to deepen wishful thinkers.

Among stocks touching new tops for 1942 to date were Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway preferred, Atlantic Coast Line, Union Pacific, Panhandle Producing, Paramount Pictures, Twentieth Century-Fox, Goodyear, Goodrich and U. S. Rubber.

Other prominent advances were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet, Crucible Steel, Chrysler, J. I. Case, Douglas Aircraft, du Pont, Dow Chemical, Montgomery Ward and Air Reduction.

Slightly lower at times were American Telephone, American Water Works, Woolworth and American Can.

In the curb intermittent lifts were given Glen Alden Coal, Lake Shore, American Cyanamid "B," Humble Oil and Pantepec. Backward inclinations were exhibited by Electric Bond & Share, American Light and United Wall Paper.

Advances of fractions to a point or so were widely distributed among railroad bonds near the final hour of today's market. Turnover was moderately heavy in several of the low-priced issues.

A feature of late dealings was large-scale activity and strength of American & Foreign Power 5s which were nearly 2 points ahead at one time.

U. S. Governments and most foreign dollar bonds kept within the narrow bounds of do-or-nothing movements.

Active and a bit higher were such issues as Ann Arbor 4s, St. Paul 5s of '75, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 and others of its 5 percent series, Rio Grande 4s and Rock Island 4s and convertibles.

Third Avenue adjustments made a little progress in brisk turnover. Utah Power & Light was active but little changed. Florida Central 5s added more than 4 on a single sale.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices of the New York Stock Exchange

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (P)—Stock market strength shifted to the steels today, although rails managed to edge into new high ground for the year or longer after absorbing heavy profit-taking on their recent upswing.

There was the usual Friday lightning of accounts for week-end protection, but this acted only as a mild restraint. The recovery was resumed after a somewhat spotty opening. Gains in the steel section ran to 2 or more points, while advances elsewhere generally were in fractions. Most leaders were at or near the best levels in the final hour.

Deals were lively in the forenoon but slow down were frequent after midday. Transfers for the full proceedings expanded to approximately 800,000 shares, one of the largest turnovers of 1942 to date.

Buyers found nothing exceptionally disturbing in the war news and a little optimism was derived from the thought that Congress was putting the finishing touches to the anti-inflation bill and the national tax program. Proposed tax relief for companies with war-depressed earnings served to deepen wishful thinkers.

Among stocks touching new tops for 1942 to date were Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway preferred, Atlantic Coast Line, Union Pacific, Panhandle Producing, Paramount Pictures, Twentieth Century-Fox, Goodyear, Goodrich and U. S. Rubber.

Other prominent advances were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet, Crucible Steel, Chrysler, J. I. Case, Douglas Aircraft, du Pont, Dow Chemical, Montgomery Ward and Air Reduction.

Slightly lower at times were American Telephone, American Water Works, Woolworth and American Can.

In the curb intermittent lifts were given Glen Alden Coal, Lake Shore, American Cyanamid "B," Humble Oil and Pantepec. Backward inclinations were exhibited by Electric Bond & Share, American Light and United Wall Paper.

Advances of fractions to a point or so were widely distributed among railroad bonds near the final hour of today's market. Turnover was moderately heavy in several of the low-priced issues.

A feature of late dealings was large-scale activity and strength of American & Foreign Power 5s which were nearly 2 points ahead at one time.

U. S. Governments and most foreign dollar bonds kept within the narrow bounds of do-or-nothing movements.

Active and a bit higher were such issues as Ann Arbor 4s, St. Paul 5s of '75, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 and others of its 5 percent series, Rio Grande 4s and Rock Island 4s and convertibles.

Third Avenue adjustments made a little progress in brisk turnover. Utah Power & Light was active but little changed. Florida Central 5s added more than 4 on a single sale.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices of the New York Stock Exchange

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (P)—Stock market strength shifted to the steels today, although rails managed to edge into new high ground for the year or longer after absorbing heavy profit-taking on their recent upswing.

There was the usual Friday lightning of accounts for week-end protection, but this acted only as a mild restraint. The recovery was resumed after a somewhat spotty opening. Gains in the steel section ran to 2 or more points, while advances elsewhere generally were in fractions. Most leaders were at or near the best levels in the final hour.

Deals were lively in the forenoon but slow down were frequent after midday. Transfers for the full proceedings expanded to approximately 800,000 shares, one of the largest turnovers of 1942 to date.

Buyers found nothing exceptionally disturbing in the war news and a little optimism was derived from the thought that Congress was putting the finishing touches to the anti-inflation bill and the national tax program. Proposed tax relief for companies with war-depressed earnings served to deepen wishful thinkers.

Among stocks touching new tops for 1942 to date were Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway preferred, Atlantic Coast Line, Union Pacific, Panhandle Producing, Paramount Pictures, Twentieth Century-Fox, Goodyear, Goodrich and U. S. Rubber.

Other prominent advances were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet, Crucible Steel, Chrysler, J. I. Case, Douglas Aircraft, du Pont, Dow Chemical, Montgomery Ward and Air Reduction.

Slightly lower at times were American Telephone, American Water Works, Woolworth and American Can.

In the curb intermittent lifts were given Glen Alden Coal, Lake Shore, American Cyanamid "B," Humble Oil and Pantepec. Backward inclinations were exhibited by Electric Bond & Share, American Light and United Wall Paper.

Advances of fractions to a point or so were widely distributed among railroad bonds near the final hour of today's market. Turnover was moderately heavy in several of the low-priced issues.

A feature of late dealings was large-scale activity and strength of American & Foreign Power 5s which were nearly 2 points ahead at one time.

U. S. Governments and most foreign dollar bonds kept within the narrow bounds of do-or-nothing movements.

Active and a bit higher were such issues as Ann Arbor 4s, St. Paul 5s of '75, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 and others of its 5 percent series, Rio Grande 4s and Rock Island 4s and convertibles.

Third Avenue adjustments made a little progress in brisk turnover. Utah Power & Light was active but little changed. Florida Central 5s added more than 4 on a single sale.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices of the New York Stock Exchange

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (P)—Stock market strength shifted to the steels today, although rails managed to edge into new high ground for the year or longer after absorbing heavy profit-taking on their recent upswing.

There was the usual Friday lightning of accounts for week-end protection, but this acted only as a mild restraint. The recovery was resumed after a somewhat spotty opening. Gains in the steel section ran to 2 or more points, while advances elsewhere generally were in fractions. Most leaders were at or near the best levels in the final hour.

Deals were lively in the forenoon but slow down were frequent after midday. Transfers for the full proceedings expanded to approximately 800,000 shares, one of the largest turnovers of 1942 to date.

Buyers found nothing exceptionally disturbing in the war news and a little optimism was derived from the thought that Congress was putting the finishing touches to the anti-inflation bill and the national tax program. Proposed tax relief for companies with war-depressed earnings served to deepen wishful thinkers.

Among stocks touching new tops for 1942 to date were Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway preferred, Atlantic Coast Line, Union Pacific, Panhandle Producing, Paramount Pictures, Twentieth Century-Fox, Goodyear, Goodrich and U. S. Rubber.

Other prominent advances were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet, Crucible Steel, Chrysler, J. I. Case, Douglas Aircraft, du Pont, Dow Chemical, Montgomery Ward and Air Reduction.

Slightly lower at times were American Telephone, American Water Works, Woolworth and American Can.

In the curb intermittent lifts were given Glen Alden Coal, Lake Shore, American Cyanamid "B," Humble Oil and Pantepec. Backward inclinations were exhibited by Electric Bond & Share, American Light and United Wall Paper.

Advances of fractions to a point or so were widely distributed among railroad bonds near the final hour of today's market. Turnover was moderately heavy in several of the low-priced issues.

A feature of late dealings was large-scale activity and strength of American & Foreign Power 5s which were nearly 2 points ahead at one time.

U. S. Governments and most foreign dollar bonds kept within the narrow bounds of do-or-nothing movements.

Active and a bit higher were such issues as Ann Arbor 4s, St. Paul 5s of '75, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 and others of its 5 percent series, Rio Grande 4s and Rock Island 4s and convertibles.

Third Avenue adjustments made a little progress in brisk turnover. Utah Power & Light was active but little changed. Florida Central 5s added more than 4 on a single sale.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices of the New York Stock Exchange

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (P)—Stock market strength shifted to the steels today, although rails managed to edge into new high ground for the year or longer after absorbing heavy profit-taking on their recent upswing.

There was the usual Friday lightning of accounts for week-end protection, but this acted only as a mild restraint. The recovery was resumed after a somewhat spotty opening. Gains in the steel section ran to 2 or more points, while advances elsewhere generally were in fractions. Most leaders were at or near the best levels in the final hour.

Deals were lively in the forenoon but slow down were frequent after midday. Transfers for the full proceedings expanded to approximately 800,000 shares, one of the largest turnovers of 1942 to date.

Buyers found nothing exceptionally disturbing in the war news and a little optimism was derived from the thought that Congress was putting the finishing touches to the anti-inflation bill and the national tax program. Proposed tax relief for companies with war-depressed earnings served to deepen wishful thinkers.

Among stocks touching new tops for 1942 to date were Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway preferred, Atlantic Coast Line, Union Pacific, Panhandle Producing, Paramount Pictures, Twentieth Century-Fox, Goodyear, Goodrich and U. S. Rubber.

Other prominent advances were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet, Crucible Steel, Chrysler, J. I. Case, Douglas Aircraft, du Pont, Dow Chemical, Montgomery Ward and Air Reduction.

Slightly lower at times were American Telephone, American Water Works, Woolworth and American Can.

In the curb intermittent lifts were given Glen Alden Coal, Lake Shore, American Cyanamid "B," Humble Oil and Pantepec. Backward inclinations were exhibited by Electric Bond & Share, American Light and United Wall Paper.

Advances of fractions to a point or so were widely distributed among railroad bonds near the final hour of today's market. Turnover was moderately heavy in several of the low-priced issues.

A feature of late dealings was large-scale activity and strength of American & Foreign Power 5s which were nearly 2 points ahead at one time.

U. S. Governments and most foreign dollar bonds kept within the narrow bounds of do-or-nothing movements.

Active and a bit higher were such issues as Ann Arbor 4s, St. Paul 5s of '75, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 and others of its 5 percent series, Rio Grande 4s and Rock Island 4s and convertibles.

Third Avenue adjustments made a little progress in brisk turnover. Utah Power & Light was active but little changed. Florida Central 5s added more than 4 on a single sale.

President's Anti-Inflation Dictum Scored

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (P)—Yesterday's presidential demand for congressional action against inflation was termed "the most serious assault upon the Constitution" by Thomas I. Parkinson, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

Mr. Parkinson, speaking before a meeting of the New York State Chamber of Commerce, called Oct. 1, 1942, a "critical day in the history of our country," because it marked the expiration of President Roosevelt's ultimatum to Congress.

Declaring that "Congress could not function" without the help of executive branches of the government, Mr. Parkinson criticized general recommendations for legislation.

This method, the insurance executive said, leaves the initiative of formulating legislative remedies entirely to Congress, and causes the legislative body "to flounder" in an attempt to solve pressing problems.

Mr. Parkinson said he felt it was "unfortunate" that the President "felt called upon not only to demand action by Congress, but to say both to the Congress and to the people that if that action was not taken, he would act nevertheless, although his action would be a violation of existing law."

"That is probably the most serious assault upon the Constitution under which this country lives that has been made since the Civil War," he declared.

In his discussion of inflationary problems, Mr. Parkinson asserted that "what we have lacked, unfortunately, from the point of view of the executive in the present crisis, has been a clear-cut recognition of the fact that this inflation problem must be dealt with firmly and immediately."

Declaring that he believed in government regulation, Mr. Parkinson, nevertheless assailed the "bedeviling" of many of the administrative agencies of the Federal Government. He cited an instance in which, he said, fire insurance executives had done "a very grand job" organizing the War Risk Corporation, only to be summoned to an anti-trust "persecution" investigation.

The Chamber of Commerce membership present voted to poll stockholders regarding desirability of revising the present rules proposed by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The chamber has protested to the SEC the changes

Commerce and Finance

Nation-Wide Federal Sales Tax Is Urged

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (P)—A suggestion that states might well consider giving up their sales taxes for the duration to open the way for a federal sales levy sweeping "clear across the board" came today from Senator Clyde Herring (D), Idaho.

He made the remark in an interview just before he and other members of the Senate Finance Committee met for a final inspection of the new tax bill, which contains no sales tax but has a 3 per cent "victory tax" on individual gross incomes over \$625 a year.

Otherwise, the bill proposes steeper rates on individuals and corporations. A broadened income tax base, and sharply increased excise levies.

Effect of Bill
Treasury estimates say it will add about \$6,500,000,000 to present annual revenues of \$17,000,000,000, but committee Chairman Walter George (D), Georgia, figures the additional income will reach at least \$8,000,000,000.

The committee accepted the victory tax somewhat reluctantly after rejecting the Treasury's proposal for a "graduated levy" which members found too complicated. Senator Herring said he would be surprised to see a sales tax offered on the floor as a substitute for the victory tax.

"I'll be glad to support a federal sales tax, too," he said. "I'm a firm believer in state sales taxes, but this is a time when the states will have to forego some things." Wiping out state sales taxes, he said, would remove any objections that a similar federal tax would bear harder on one segment of the population than another.

States Should Help
Besides, he declared, states can well afford to make some sacrifices in wartime for the national benefit.

"The Federal Government has largely taken the relief burden off the states," he said. "War industries are opening up many thousands of new jobs. There is less need for spending state funds during the war for building roads, repairing schoolhouses and the like."

"War is a waste and an extravagance, but the states should measure up in their obligations to the nation by holding down their spending."

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau has expressed strong opposition to the sales tax principle, declaring it hits the poor a relatively harder blow than the rich. Senator Herring countered that the income tax, with its sharply graduated rates, gives assurance that the rich man will pay his share.

Retail Sales Rise After Decline in 5 Consecutive Months

WASHINGTON (P)—The Commerce Department said retail sales turned upward in August after declining for five consecutive months.

August sales were higher in July in all branches except filling stations, where gasoline rationing and price reductions caused a decline in dollar volume.

The department estimated that August sales, as a whole, were 6 per cent larger than July, although 1 per cent less than in the same month last year.

The uptrend made August retail trade the second highest of any month since the department has been making such estimates. Record of last year holds the record of \$4,718,000,000.

However, government officials and businessmen generally expect a declining trend as conversion of factories to war production makes it more and more difficult to get merchandise to sell.

Another Commerce Department study indicated retailers were preparing, as best they could, for this eventuality, by building up their inventories. This report estimated that retailers increased their stocks of merchandise by nearly \$900,000,000 in the first seven months of 1942.

In the same period, manufacturers' inventories gained \$1,600,000,000, but wholesalers' inventories declined \$200,000,000.

Florida East Coast Bond Interest Payment Planned

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (P)—Payment of the Florida East Coast Company first and refunding 5 per cent bond interest coupons which matured Sept. 1, 1931, the oldest coupon in default, was authorized by Federal Judge Louis W. Strum.

Selection of the 1931 coupon over one maturing in 1942 had been urged by the Florida National Building Corporation, a du Pont controlled organization, and S. A. Lynch, Miami capitalist, representing holders of \$31,000,000 of the \$45,000,000 bond issue.

The coupon ordered paid will aggregate \$1,125,000.

Union Bag Cuts Dividend
NEW YORK (P)—The Union Bag & Paper Corp. has reduced the company's dividend to 15 cents from the 25 cents paid quarterly for nearly two years. The disbursement was ordered payable Oct. 16 to holders of record Oct. 10. President Alexander Calder said the action was taken "to maintain a strong financial position in view of the uncertainties arising from the war effort."

Elected

War Bond Sale In September Is Above Quota

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (P)—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau said today sales of war bonds in September totaled \$838,250,000, well above the \$775,000,000 quota.

However, the Secretary explained that according to the usual bookkeeping methods of the Treasury, dependent on mail reports of actual cash deposits, sales were \$754,690,000. Under this method, part of the apparent September sales actually were late reports on August transactions, while last minute September sales would not appear until the October report. Therefore, the Treasury made a telegraphic survey of Federal Reserve banks which showed that September sales were above the quota.

In the five months in which quotas have been set for sale of war bonds, September therefore was the second month in which the goal was achieved. The other month was May.

October's quota has not been announced yet, but officials indicated it would be about \$850,000,000.

Mr. Morgenthau praised the motion picture industry for its role in the September campaign and expressed "particular satisfaction" with the increasing number of wage earners who have authorized their employers to deduct regular amounts from their pay checks to buy war bonds.

He estimated that in September 15,000,000 workers permitted \$265,000,000 to be taken out of their pay to buy war bonds. This represented about 8 per cent of the earnings of these workers. The number of workers participating in the payroll deduction plan was 1,000,000 larger than in August, and the amount of deductions was \$40,000,000 higher.

The Secretary added, "The American people have responded patriotically to the nation's need for money for which to fight and win the war."

"With heavy income tax payments in September we had expected a temporary decline in bond sales. This September has been an exception and indicates that the American people are becoming aware of the seriousness of the nation's danger."

Light Fuel Oil Output Up Sharply
NEW YORK (P)—Distillates, or light fuel oils, increased 817,000 barrels to a total of 45,259,000 in the week ended Sept. 26 while residual, or heavy fuel oil, declined 392,000 barrels to 78,943,000, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Total finished and unfinished stocks of gasoline also were lower by 332,000 barrels and were at a total of 80,550,000, compared with 80,882,000 (revised from last week's figure of 80,793,000) the previous week and 80,005,000 a year ago.

Refining companies operating at 79.2 per cent of potential capacity ran a total of 3,802,000 barrels of crude oil to stills daily, an increase of 89,000 over last week when the percentage was 77.4 and 3,713,000 barrels. A year ago the total was 4,031,000.

Daily average gross crude oil production in the United States decreased 26,700 barrels during the week and totaled 3,909,050, compared with 4,060,000 a year ago.

Total estimated gasoline production was 10,954,000 barrels against 11,097,000 last year.

Illinois Firm Voluntarily Pays \$19,841 Back Wages

CHICAGO (P)—The voluntary payment of \$19,841 in back wages by the Powers-Thompson Construction Company of Joliet to 395 of its employees in Illinois, Indiana and Tennessee, was announced by Thomas O'Malley, regional director of the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor.

"The back wages," Mr. O'Malley said, "represent differences due those employees who were not paid time and one-half for overtime in accordance with the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act."

More Control Of Manpower Gains Support

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (P)—Mounting support among several top-ranking war officials for manpower control legislation was reported today amid growing indications that the issue soon may dominate congressional discussions.

Some House appropriations committee members disclosed that most of the War Manpower Commission, in executive session, were agreed that legislation would be necessary to mobilize fully and allocate available manpower to industry, agriculture and the armed forces.

Leaders Confer
Present at the closed hearing yesterday were manpower commission Chairman Paul McNutt, war production Chief Donald Nelson, Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard, selective service director Lewis Hershey, Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson and Undersecretary of Navy James Forrestal.

The committee members, declining use of their names, said that none of the group had offered any indication when the legislation would be sought, nor of what form it would take. However, one Democratic member expressed belief it would reach Capitol Hill in November.

"We gained the impression that the situation was urgent," one member said. Mr. McNutt, in testifying recently before the House Agriculture Committee and the Defense Migration Committee, declared that a national service act was "inevitable" and would be presented "in the near future."

The crystallizing issue took shape during the rip-roaring congressional controversy over anti-inflation controls, as agricultural interests raised the cry of a growing farm labor shortage.

It has been reflected, too, in the preliminary sparring over the question of calling into military service the 18 and 19 year olds, with both advocates and opponents contending that a survey first should be made of all manpower requirements due to the war.

Mr. McNutt already has disclosed that a manpower commission subcommittee is studying the problem, while measures—some so broad in scope they amount, in effect, to "work or fight" orders—have been filed in the House and Senate.

Proposals Outlined
Simply put, what most of the manpower control proposals amount to is this:

1. Allow the Government to assign men—and possibly women—to specific jobs deemed essential to the war effort.

2. Establish a single spigot as the only outlet for the reservoir of manpower, in place of the three faucet drains to the army, industry and agriculture.

3. Prevent one industry from bidding for another's skilled labor.

4. Forbid workers from leaving one job in a war industry for another, perhaps for higher pay, except with government permission.

Meanwhile, two key officials vitally interested in the manpower supply question were called before congressional committees today.

The House Agriculture Committee, for six months concerned with the farm labor situation, summoned Donald Nelson, Chairman Fulmer (D) of South Carolina said members wanted "to hear from Mr. Nelson the reasons behind his recent statement that there will be no food shortage."

In pursuit of another angle, Mr. McNutt was called before the House Education Committee for suggestions on proposed legislation to rehabilitate disabled veterans and civilians, and thus utilize their service for wartime production.

Not For Consumers Only
To see the full significance of the co-operative movement, one needs to understand just what is a co-operative. Essentially, co-operatives sprang up because people are going into business for themselves. Members themselves say, "A consumer 'co-op' is a business enterprise owned and operated by the consumers. It is a form of free enterprise owned by a group of people voluntarily banded together. It is a business that makes it possible for people to help themselves by helping each other—without government aid or subsidy."

It is important to realize that co-operatives aren't for consumers alone. They cover everything from grocery stores and farm supplies to electric power and recreation—oil refineries, oil wells, mills and factories. What the idea can mean eventually can be realized by this statement from Perry L. Green, Ohio Farm Bureau President, "There is no assurance that the co-operative movement, expanded as it is and as being proposed, can retain its strength and future influence without likewise co-operatively supporting and federating its own credit and monetary service needs."

Although the co-operative movement at present is largely non-political, there is reason to believe that it may have to become a political force if the proposed program of expansion becomes an actuality (and there is a very good chance that it may). Neil S. Beaton, head of Scottish co-operative movement, claimed that co-operatives must build a new society, and recommended three lines of approach: (1) voluntary co-operation, (2) municipal control and ownership, and (3) state control and ownership. The first should care for public interest in commercial activity, the second in public works and service and the third in the ownership and use of natural resources, transportation, legal machinery and the general welfare.

When the total possible significance of the co-operative movement is weighed, it isn't hard to see why the thirteenth biennial Congress was termed "the most exciting" of all, with a feeling of things to happen that set it aside from its dozen predecessors. Never before, apparently, have so many persons been convinced that the co-operative movement in all its ramifications is going to have a lot to say about the form of the new world that will emerge from the next peace conference.

Vegetable Output In 1943 Expected To Be Below 1942
WASHINGTON (P)—The Agriculture Department estimated that production of potatoes, sweet potatoes, dry beans and vegetables for both fresh markets and processing in 1943 would fall below this year's large output.

The availability of labor, fertilizer, machinery, tin for cans, and other materials for growing and harvesting these crops was said to be the main factor.

Furthermore, unusually high yields this year are not likely to be repeated, the department said. The anticipated smaller crops next year would exert a strong upward pressure on prices, the department said.

The total tonnage of commercial truck crops for fresh market shipments, reported to date, was said to be 8 per cent greater than for the same period last year.

The canned pack of major processing vegetables—the supply upon which the nation must depend in the next 12 months or so—was estimated to be 16 per cent above last year. Greatest increases were indicated for asparagus, snap beans, corn, peas, spinach and tomatoes.

The department said that under the stimulation of "very favorable prices" for the 1942 crop it was likely that the 1943 potato acreage would be at least maintained at the 1942 level. It added, however, that only the most optimistic could hope for yields near this year's high figure of 135 bushels per acre.

Engineering Awards Well Above 1941
NEW YORK (P)—September engineering construction volume of \$712,709,000 compared with \$613,077,000 in August and \$514,251,000 in September, 1941, Engineering News-Record reported.

Highest September value ever reported by the trade magazine, the total topped the like 1941 period by 39 per cent but was 12 per cent below August. Federal construction accounted for 91 per cent of the volume and rose 78 per cent above a year ago.

Construction volume for the week ended Oct. 1 was \$203,321,000, Engineering News-Record said, against \$147,699,000 the previous week and \$111,706,000 in the corresponding week of 1941.

The current week's total brought 1942 volume to \$7,835,927,000, a 58 per cent gain over construction reported for the 40-week period in 1941.

Far-Flung Postwar Place Likely for 'Co-op' Movement

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Once described as "an idea with handles on it," the co-operative movement may well turn out to be not only an idea, but a constructive movement of economic reform that may have important and far-reaching influence when it comes to rehabilitating a postwar world.

More than 1,000 delegates from 2,300 co-operative societies in about 40-odd States meeting at the thirteenth biennial congress of the Co-operative League of the U. S. A., held here Sept. 28-30, took the first steps in adopting an international program for co-operative society and proved that co-ops no longer are thinking in terms of sectional or even national interests.

The first wartime congress of the Co-operative League brought some highly interesting and significant developments centered around the theme, "Build tomorrow's democracy through building co-operatives today."

\$700,000,000 Just a Beginning
It isn't enough for these alert persons that they can say they have about 2,500,000 American families as members of consumer and purchasing co-operatives doing business estimated at \$700,000,000 a year. They're proud of this, naturally, but they also believe this is just a beginning—a beginning that eventually can turn out to be one of the most powerful economic influences in modern living.

They're convinced that the world—not just a nation—needs "a big democratic idea." And they're going to do everything they can to see that this democratic idea of co-operation is carried through. A good beginning has been made, or had been made before the war started, in the field of international union of co-operatives. As J. P. Warbasse, President-Emeritus of the Co-operative League, said, "The co-operative movement has gone its way peacefully, quietly and without ostentation until it includes more than one-fourth the population of the world. Let us go forward with a world-wide plan in the interest of all people."

The movement in the expansion of co-operatives on an international scale found resolutions recommending selection of a committee of three to study international co-operation for postwar transportation of commodities from the United States to other countries needing such distribution, to be handled through co-operative societies, and recommending a joint conference as soon as conveniently possible between Canadian, United States and other American nations' co-operatives to establish a united federation of consumer co-operatives in the western hemisphere.

In keeping with this theme, an international short-wave broadcast in seven languages was made, with the co-operation of the Office of War Information, in an effort to strike through the Nazi censorship wall and into subject European nations.

Not For Consumers Only
To see the full significance of the co-operative movement, one needs to understand just what is a co-operative. Essentially, co-operatives sprang up because people are going into business for themselves. Members themselves say, "A consumer 'co-op' is a business enterprise owned and operated by the consumers. It is a form of free enterprise owned by a group of people voluntarily banded together. It is a business that makes it possible for people to help themselves by helping each other—without government aid or subsidy."

It is important to realize that co-operatives aren't for consumers alone. They cover everything from grocery stores and farm supplies to electric power and recreation—oil refineries, oil wells, mills and factories. What the idea can mean eventually can be realized by this statement from Perry L. Green, Ohio Farm Bureau President, "There is no assurance that the co-operative movement, expanded as it is and as being proposed, can retain its strength and future influence without likewise co-operatively supporting and federating its own credit and monetary service needs."

Although the co-operative movement at present is largely non-political, there is reason to believe that it may have to become a political force if the proposed program of expansion becomes an actuality (and there is a very good chance that it may). Neil S. Beaton, head of Scottish co-operative movement, claimed that co-operatives must build a new society, and recommended three lines of approach: (1) voluntary co-operation, (2) municipal control and ownership, and (3) state control and ownership. The first should care for public interest in commercial activity, the second in public works and service and the third in the ownership and use of natural resources, transportation, legal machinery and the general welfare.

When the total possible significance of the co-operative movement is weighed, it isn't hard to see why the thirteenth biennial Congress was termed "the most exciting" of all, with a feeling of things to happen that set it aside from its dozen predecessors. Never before, apparently, have so many persons been convinced that the co-operative movement in all its ramifications is going to have a lot to say about the form of the new world that will emerge from the next peace conference.

Cotton Farmers Urged to Hold Half Crop for 21c Price
WASHINGTON (P)—Cotton farmers were advised by Senator Bankhead (D), Alabama, to withhold at least half of this year's crop from the market and assure themselves a price of approximately 21 cents a pound.

Under House and Senate anti-inflation bills, he said in a statement, "no hurtful change has been made in the price ceiling on cotton goods or raw cotton."

Senator Bankhead said the price administration was satisfied that under the cotton goods ceiling, cotton mills could afford to pay as high as 21.47 cents a pound for raw cotton. He added they had been advised no new ceiling would be placed on raw cotton for this year's crop as long as the price remained within the present cotton goods ceiling.

"Cotton is now below parity," Senator Bankhead declared. "The farmers can drive the price down by dumping their cotton on the market or they can put it up and get approximately 21 cents a pound for it if they will withhold from the market at least half of this year's crop."

"Under the new bill, the Government loan will be increased by 5 per cent of parity."

"The new bill prohibits fixing the ceiling of any commodity lower than the highest price that such commodity reached from Jan. 1 to Sept. 15 of this year. During that time, the price of cotton reached around 20 cents a pound."

"That situation makes it impossible for a ceiling to be placed on raw cotton below approximately 20 cents a pound under any circumstances, but the OPA has recently reaffirmed its position about making no change in the overall price ceiling on cotton goods and therefore on raw cotton."

Department Store Sales Up 5 P. C.
WASHINGTON (P)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended Sept. 26 were 5 per cent larger than in the corresponding week last year.

In the week ended Sept. 19, sales also were 5 per cent ahead of a year ago, and in the four weeks ended Sept. 26 they averaged 8 per cent more than in the similar period last year.

By Federal Reserve districts, percentage increases last week over a year ago included: Boston 4, Philadelphia 6, Cleveland 5, Richmond 13, Atlanta 6, Chicago 6, St. Louis 3, Kansas City 15, Dallas 12, and San Francisco 11 per cent.

In the New York district, however, sales were 3 per cent below a year ago.

Northwest Aircraft Reports 870 P. C. Sales Increase
HAWTHORNE, Calif. (P)—Northwest Aircraft, Inc., reports a sales increase of 870 per cent for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1942, over the corresponding 1940-41 period. The figures are \$3,983,782 this year and \$3,407,704 last.

The company's third annual report disclosed a net profit of \$3,044,741, or 9.24 per cent, compared to a net loss of \$848,778 for the preceding period. The earnings total \$7.93 per share on combined Class A and B common stock.

Advertising Leader Lauds Tax Deduction Statement
NEW YORK (P)—Paul B. West, President of the Association of National Advertisers, praised the statement by Guy T. Helvering, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, concerning advertising expenditures deductible from income tax returns.

Mr. Helvering said that advertising bills of business would continue to be deductible from income tax returns as long as they were "ordinary and necessary and bear a reasonable relation to the business activities in which the enterprise is engaged."

The statement, Mr. Helvering said, was issued in response to numerous inquiries about Secretary Henry Morgenthau Jr.'s notice to Congress, May 28, that the bureau was examining corporation returns with a view to disallowing excessive deductions of various kinds, including advertising.

'Co-op' Boosters

Vast U. S. Budget Board Urged To Help Avert Postwar Slump

CHICAGO, Oct. 2 (P)—William T. Foster, President of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, today proposed establishment of a vast co-ordinated non-political federal budget board which would work toward averting a postwar depression.

Mr. Foster declared that the board should be made responsible for sustaining employment and production "on a high level," and should be given, for that purpose, "sufficient power to regulate the flow of currency and credits."

The economist outlined his proposal to marshal all government agencies under one authority in an address prepared for delivery to the closing session of the conference on wartime mortgage finance of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America. He suggested that the board "be as free from politics as possible," and its members be appointed for life.

"Let us take a leaf from the notebook of this war," Mr. Foster said. "It will be as dangerous to democracy in peace to have Government agencies working at cross purposes as it is in war."

"Collective action is the only hope, and whether we like it or not, the only way we can act collectively is through the Federal Government, for it is the only agency that represents all of us and the only agency with sufficient power."

"We should adopt now a plan for the postwar years. Co-ordinated for the supreme end of saving our free institutions must be all federal functions and agencies such as taxation, budget control, credit control, social security, research, education and public works."

The economist said that in the past "the highest standards have been attained in profit-seeking societies," and that the "manipulating of business is profits." He added: "Many times we have proved that, in a profit economy, we can reach the highest levels of employment and production. In the last three years we have proved it again."

"We have lifted our annual income from \$70,000,000,000 to \$110,000,000,000 dollars. We have provided work for everyone. We have done all this with virtually the same resources, human and material, we had three years ago. We have added only the will to do it. Yet we must admit that the postwar prospects of private enterprise will not be very good unless we do far more than we have ever done before to avert a collapse of business."

Charles A. Mullenix, of Cleveland, was elected president of the association, succeeding Frederick P. Champ of Logan, Utah. Harold G. Woodruff, Detroit, was named vice-president.

G. H. Galbreath, Tulsa, Okla., was re-elected to the board of governors for a term expiring in 1946 and six others were named for that body for similar terms. They were L. E. Mahan, St. Louis; Stanley H. Trezevant, Memphis; George H. Doremue, Chicago; Frank C. Waples, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; John H. Scott, Pittsburgh, and W. A. Clarke, Philadelphia.

Regional vice-presidents elected included W. A. Curtin, Hartford.

Adequate Food Administration Urged by Willis
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Immediate establishment of an adequate food administration to meet wartime food requirements of American civilians is advocated by Paul S. Willis, President of the Grocery Manufacturers of America.

To avert serious disruption of the Nation's food supply, the same careful attention being given to the growing of crops must be directed toward harvesting, processing, packaging, transportation, and distribution, Mr. Willis told the annual meeting here of the Super Market Institute.

Warning super market operators of grim days ahead, Mr. Willis declared that "the food industry is today confronted with the greatest problems it has ever faced."

"The entire food industry has suffered because of the absence in Washington of an adequate food administration set-up," he continued.

"A soldier needs a gun, clothing, and food, but in addition to supplying the soldier with food, there is also the job of properly feeding the 125,000,000 people in civilian life, who must be kept physically fit and morale high. Nobody is paying any particular attention to the needs of the civilian population."

"One often hears that food will win the war. This may be open to challenge, but certainly it is a true statement when we say that 'this war cannot be won without food.' It is because of the fact that food is such an important part of the whole war program that we have been so persistent in our demands on Washington for the set-up of a proper food administration."

S. Dakota Producing Minerals
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
RAPID CITY, S. D.—Miners of the Black Hills of South Dakota, long famous as one of the nation's principal gold-producing areas, are shifting their attention from gold to more useful wartime minerals as demands for strategic materials grow.

Gold mines in the Black Hills which sold \$21,357,805 worth of the precious metal in 1941, are still producing at normal capacity but the emphasis of new development is being placed on the production of industrial minerals such as tungsten, spodumene, mica, beryl, manganese, feldspar and zinc.

The production of these minerals except tungsten and its availability is being investigated by the United States Bureau of Mines. During the first World War, the Black Hills produced \$1,131,679 worth of tungsten which is used in steel, high speed tools, airplane engines, drills, guns and shells. Since the last war, however, little tungsten has been produced due to the lower price and exhaustion of some of the most accessible deposits.

At least two properties in the Deadwood area—one owned by the Canyon Corporation and the other by the Pioneer Tungsten Mines—as well as several smaller claims in the southern Black Hills near Hill City are being investigated. Diamond drilling on the Canyon Corporation property by the Bureau of Mines has been authorized and is expected to begin soon.

Newspapers Seen Doing Good Job On Steel Scrap Drive
NEW YORK (P)—"Iron Age," steel and iron trade magazine, said the newspapers united scrap drive was apparently to be "the dominant factor this winter" in building up vital supplies of scrap metal for war production.

The magazine said the drive, which started in most states Monday, was forcing observers who had been "lukewarm over the probable results to take a new view of the situation."

It said the newspapers "are throwing themselves behind the scrap drive with sometimes spectacular results."

The magazine reported, however, that labor shortages in scrapyards may act as a curb on prompt procession of the material and suggested it was "a problem for which enterprising newspapers in some cities might help to find a solution."

Its survey warned "reports from mill centers are that the scrap piled up in the national campaigns has not yet reached mills in quantities sufficient to prevent what can develop into a very serious situation."

Keystone Funds' Assets In Excess of \$38,750,000
Reports of two Keystone Funds as of Aug. 31, 1942, just released, disclose that total assets of the 10 funds of the group are now in excess of \$38,750,000. This compares with a total of \$28,378,000 at the close of 1941.

The annual report of Keystone Series K1 Income Preferred Stock Fund for the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, 1942, shows net assets for this fund of \$3,367,735, equal to \$11.53 on the 292,172 shares outstanding. At the close of the previous fiscal year, net assets were \$2,880,027, equivalent to \$14.63 per share on 196,857 shares then outstanding. Regular payments of distributable income amounted to \$1.20 per share as compared with \$1.30 in the previous fiscal year.

The Keystone Series B4 Bond Fund semi-annual report for the six months ended Aug. 31 shows total net assets of \$7,090,386 equal to \$7.23 per share on 980,841 shares outstanding compared with assets of \$5,481,458 or \$7.31 per share on 749,986 shares outstanding as of Feb. 28, 1942.

Vast U. S. Budget Board Urged To Help Avert Postwar Slump

CHICAGO, Oct. 2 (P)—William T. Foster, President of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, today proposed establishment of a vast co-ordinated non-political federal budget board which would work toward averting a postwar depression.

Mr. Foster declared that the board should be made responsible for sustaining employment and production "on a high level," and should be given, for that purpose, "sufficient power to regulate the flow of currency and credits."

Listed New York Bond
and New York Curb
QuotationsOwners of Old
Cars Are Urged
To Scrap Them

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Saying that "a car is transportation or it is scrap," the War Production Board today invited owners of old cars permanently laid up to deliver them to junkyard scrap.

Because of wartime restrictions, the rate of cars going off the road into scrap yards has doubled, WPB said in a statement issued in connection with the newspapers' scrap drive, "but the Government looks for still further increases."

"We'll need the scrap from 6,600,000 cars this year, as compared to 2,500,000 cars in a normal year," WPB reported. "Discarded or put-up automobiles must come in at a satisfactory rate on a voluntary basis if this goal is to be reached."

License renewal figures in the 17 eastern states show that 1,500,000 cars have been taken off the road in this gasoline rationed area, but because of the wartime demands of steel producers, auto graveyards now have inventories of less than 40 per cent of normal.

The average scrapped car contains 1,500 pounds of iron and steel scrap to feed into the steel furnaces, WPB estimated, along with 30 pounds of copper, six pounds of aluminum and 50 pounds of reclaimable rubber. In addition, the graveyard operator will remove usable parts for resale.

"Some day before long the average motorist will be only too glad to buy the carburetor or water pump that came out of a car long since converted into part of a tank, a ship, a plane or an anti-aircraft gun," WPB declared.

"A car either is transportation or it is scrap. We want to conserve all the transportation we can—for the present and for the future. Every efficiently operated car is a weapon of war and must be treated as such."

"But if a car is put out of the running permanently, it belongs in the scrap pile. It belongs in the regular car prices—\$7.50 to \$15 a car. That's the only way the scrap can continue to play a part in the struggle."

Carloadings Decline
0.6 P. C. in Week;
2 P. C. Below 1942

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 897,714 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended last Sept. 26.

This was a decrease of 5,365 cars, or 0.6 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 22,636 cars, or 2.6 per cent, compared with a year ago, or 9.2 per cent, compared with 1940.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last year and the corresponding week a year ago as follows:

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago	1940
Grain and grain products	117,728	118,772	1,086,772	1,086,772
Less than carload—milk	8,863	8,863	1,086,772	1,086,772
Coal	11,728	11,728	1,086,772	1,086,772
Grain and grain products	11,728	11,728	1,086,772	1,086,772
Forest products	20,321	20,321	1,086,772	1,086,772
Other	14,019	14,019	1,086,772	1,086,772

NEW YORK (P)—Revenue
freight carloadings handled by railroads reporting for the week ended Sept. 26, 1942, included:

	Sept. 26	Prev. Week	1941	1940
B. & O.	65,727	65,727	65,727	65,727
Chesapeake	11,012	11,012	11,012	11,012
Great Western	28,362	28,362	28,362	28,362
Illinois	11,012	11,012	11,012	11,012
Long Island	11,012	11,012	11,012	11,012
Metropolitan	11,012	11,012	11,012	11,012
New York	11,012	11,012	11,012	11,012
Pennsylvania	11,012	11,012	11,012	11,012
Reading	11,012	11,012	11,012	11,012
Seaboard	11,012	11,012	11,012	11,012
Union	11,012	11,012	11,012	11,012
Western	11,012	11,012	11,012	11,012
Other	11,012	11,012	11,012	11,012

Nine Cable Firms Charged
With Fraud in Navy Deal

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Nine companies now are under indictment charging conspiracy to defraud the Government in the sale of cable to the Navy have obtained temporary restraining orders directing them to produce their business records before a federal grand jury in Trenton, Oct. 5.

They are the Okonite Company of Passaic, Collier Insulated Wire Company of Pawtucket, R. I., the American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey, with principal offices in Cleveland, General Cable Company of New York, National Electric Products Corporation of Pittsburgh, Anaconda Wire and Cable Company of Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., Phelps Dodge Corporation of New York and the Rockwell Corporation of New Haven, Conn.

Federal Judge Thomas F. Menney ordered the U. S. Attorney to show cause Oct. 5 why additional time should not be granted the companies to answer the subpoenas which had been served Sept. 28.

With six of their executives, the companies are scheduled to go on trial Nov. 9 on a charge of conspiring to submit identical bids on cable for the Navy.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Sales in \$1,000 High Low 2:00

2000 3 1/2 72-97 100-31 100-31

Corporation Bonds

Sales in \$1,000 High Low 2:00

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

100 101 101 101

Federal, Foreign and Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable

sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

A. National Rockland (2)

B. National Rockland (1)

C. National Rockland (1)

D. National Rockland (1)

E. National Rockland (1)

F. National Rockland (1)

G. National Rockland (1)

H. National Rockland (1)

I. National Rockland (1)

J. National Rockland (1)

K. National Rockland (1)

L. National Rockland (1)

M. National Rockland (1)

N. National Rockland (1)

O. National Rockland (1)

P. National Rockland (1)

Q. National Rockland (1)

R. National Rockland (1)

S. National Rockland (1)

T. National Rockland (1)

U. National Rockland (1)

V. National Rockland (1)

W. National Rockland (1)

X. National Rockland (1)

Y. National Rockland (1)

Z. National Rockland (1)

AA. National Rockland (1)

AB. National Rockland (1)

AC. National Rockland (1)

AD. National Rockland (1)

AE. National Rockland (1)

AF. National Rockland (1)

AG. National Rockland (1)

AH. National Rockland (1)

AI. National Rockland (1)

AJ. National Rockland (1)

AK. National Rockland (1)

AL. National Rockland (1)

AM. National Rockland (1)

AN. National Rockland (1)

AO. National Rockland (1)

AP. National Rockland (1)

AQ. National Rockland (1)

AR. National Rockland (1)

AS. National Rockland (1)

AT. National Rockland (1)

AU. National Rockland (1)

AV. National Rockland (1)

AW. National Rockland (1)

AX. National Rockland (1)

AY. National Rockland (1)

AZ. National Rockland (1)

BA. National Rockland (1)

BB. National Rockland (1)

BC. National Rockland (1)

BD. National Rockland (1)

BE. National Rockland (1)

BF. National Rockland (1)

BG. National Rockland (1)

BH. National Rockland (1)

BI. National Rockland (1)

BJ. National Rockland (1)

BK. National Rockland (1)

BL. National Rockland (1)

BM. National Rockland (1)

BN. National Rockland (1)

BO. National Rockland (1)

BP. National Rockland (1)

BQ. National Rockland (1)

BR. National Rockland (1)

BS. National Rockland (1)

BT. National Rockland (1)

BU. National Rockland (1)

BV. National Rockland (1)

BW. National Rockland (1)

BX. National Rockland (1)

BY. National Rockland (1)

BZ. National Rockland (1)

CA. National Rockland (1)

CB. National Rockland (1)

CC. National Rockland (1)

CD. National Rockland (1)

CE. National Rockland (1)

CF. National Rockland (1)

CG. National Rockland (1)

CH. National Rockland (1)

CI. National Rockland (1)

CJ. National Rockland (1)

CK. National Rockland (1)

Houses REAL ESTATE Apartments

The BOSTON HOUSING AUTHORITY

announces the availability to
WAR PRODUCTION WORKERS
of more APARTMENTS for RENT
in its eighth project located in the
ORCHARD PARK DISTRICT
OF ROXBURY
adjacent to the Dudley Street Terminal
of the Boston Elevated Railway

SEVEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOUR APARTMENTS
containing a living room, kitchen, bath, and one,
two, three, four and five bedrooms

RENT INCLUDES

Equipment: Gas stove, mechanical
refrigeration, combination laundry
tub and kitchen sink.
Basic Utilities: Electricity, Gas,
Heat and continuous hot water.

WHO MAY APPLY

Any War Production Worker who travels ten or
more miles to his place of employment, or who
is living locally with his family in temporary
quarters such as a lodging or boarding house.
VACANCIES ALSO BECOME AVAILABLE AT THE
PROJECTS LOCATED AT HEATH ST., JAMAICA
PLAIN AND AT EAST BOSTON

APPLICATIONS AND INFORMATION MAY BE
OBTAINED AT ANY OF THE FOLLOWING OFFICES
OF THE AUTHORITY

55 Bunker Hill St., Charlestown 176 Ward St., Roxbury
41 Maverick St., E. Boston 420 Heron Way, Jamaica Plain
265 E. Ninth St., So. Boston 345 Old Colony Ave., So. Boston
136 Zeigler St., Roxbury 136 Lenox St., Roxbury

18 OLIVER STREET
BOSTON
or Telephone LIB. 6450, Ext. 21

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Deal with leading com-
pany. Plans \$1 assortment. Gift Wrappers,
Etc. Religious books. Good profits. Extra
bonus. Experience unnecessary. Samples on ap-
proval. Dishes, 8-25, Fitchburg, Mass.
MAKE extra money! Show exclusive Christ-
mas Cards with sender's name inscribed, 50 for
\$1, up to large selection, 25-cent "James Art
Box," \$1, other big profit assortment. Sam-
ples on approval. James Art Studio, 1225 Cus-
tard St., Dept. 438, Rochester, N. Y.
SELL season's Christmas Card! America's
finest 25-cent assortment, \$1. Up to 100%
profit. Big selection, 30¢ a line for three
Christmas Cards plus 50¢ for 10. No expe-
rience necessary. Free samples. Webster & Ap-
pleton, 149 Monroe, Dept. 438, Rochester, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

MIDDLE-AGED cultured woman wishes posi-
tion in the South as companion to lady or
elderly person; references exchanged. Mrs.
Mabel H. Williams, 1015 E. 9th St., Annapolis, Md.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading ap-
pear in this edition only. Rates 35¢ a line
for one insertion; 30¢ a line for three
insertions; 25¢ a line for seven insertions;
for six consecutive insertions. Average size
order to a line. Minimum space three lines.
Write or call for detailed information, in-
cluding contract rates.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE-APPRAISING-RENTING
LEASING-MANAGEMENT-SALES
689 Mass. Ave. GILES
KIR 3245
New Newton Hill, Mass.
Studen by stately home, English brick resi-
dence, 4 chambers, 2 baths, first floor lavatory,
well center hall with wrap-around railing,
modern kitchen, oil heat, swimming pool, lawn
with 100 ft. bank, a price \$100,000. KIR 3427,
evening. Deane 6000.

CHARLES J. KINCHLA, REALTOR

For Other

REAL ESTATE
ADVERTISEMENTS
CONSULT THE
Coast to Coast
Real Estate Directory
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS
In The Christian Science Monitor

Gandhi Natal Day Observed With Police on Alert

NEW DELHI, India, Oct. 2 (AP)—
The followers of Mohandas K.
Gandhi marked their leader's 73d
anniversary with "special observa-
nces" today while he remained
politically uncommunicative as a
British prisoner in the Aga Khan's
palatial home at Poona.

The observances were peaceful,
but authorities remained on the
watchful alert they have kept since
the launching of an independence
drive and Mr. Gandhi's arrest last
Aug. 8 set off a violent rebellion.
The "special observances" were
announced in the banned—but
freely circulated—Congress Bulletin
which often finds its way to
hundreds of officials' desks.

A few girls gathered to sing
songs in Connaught Circus, the
center of New Delhi's business dis-
trict where most of the city's Eu-
ropean inhabitants live.
In Old Delhi some stores demon-
strated by remaining closed.
That the situation still was tense
and might erupt anywhere at any
time was indicated yesterday at
Erum, in Orissa Province on the
East Coast, where a mob tried to
raid a police station. Twenty-five
were killed by police fire.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

ROOMS TO LET

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Attractive room in
pleasant home for business women; breakfast
desired. Call Arlington 928-W (evenings).
AUBURN, MASS.—Pleasant room for
business women; references; private
bath. Call morning or evening LAR 0497.
BOSTON—Large, attractive room for business
women; kitchen privileges if desired; 15 min-
utes to Park St. Len. 9127.
W. C. OFFER, 100 Central Park W.
THOMAS RESIDENCE CLUB FOR WOMEN
Exceptional opportunity women seeking well-
appointed, and modern, comfortable rooms.
N. Y. C. 125 W. 58th (apt. 4-21)—Enjoy a
single double, CO. 5-884, MRS. SHANNON.
N. Y. C. 281 West 57th St. (apt. 12)—Out-
side, sunny, roomy, modern water; also double
room, all newly decorated, nicely furnished.
N. Y. C. 127 W. 58th St. (apt. 3-17)—Newly
furnished, quiet, warm; near park, Radio City
church; all transportation. CO. 5-9355.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—2 single furnished
rooms, central location, near University City
and 8th St. Private home, 5000 Chancery St.
QUEEN VILLAGE, N. Y.—Attractive room, 1
or 2, with private bath, convenient location, bus,
trains, references. HOLLY 8-7467 for appointment.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—2 ROOMS in new
home, Michigan Park; dinners optional.
Call DUpont 2233, evenings.

OFFICES TO LET

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—25 Harrison Ave.—
Ladies will suit office to practitioner, Satur-
days, more days if desired. Phone 4-9717 from
8:30 to 10:30 evenings. J. C. HALL.

ROOMS WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Rooms with or without
private bath; dining room; service; house
care if needed. LON. 9634.

MOVING AND STORAGE

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packing and Moving, Mass.
Storage for Household Goods
Complete Service. Local and Long Dis-
tance Moving. NOBLE R. STEVER, 184
Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
Telephone TALbot 2400.

HELP WANTED

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS to serve in House-
keeping and Steward Department. Those who
serve in these capacities have the privilege, if
they desire, of being considered for work in
the Nursing Department as openings occur.
Write: Nurses' Foundation, Inc., 1220 New
York Avenue N. Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—WANTED, PHOTO-

GRAPHIC for general laboratory and com-
mercial work; personal and professional work-
ing conditions; must be draft exempt; send self
photo. Buckingham Studio, Inc., 1220 New
York Avenue N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ATTENTION ABSTENTION APPLICATORS
Highest prices paid to abstinence steady work
and jobs in close areas of Boston.
See: Runka any morning, Boston, Mass.
THE CAPITOL HOME IMPROVEMENT CO.
202 Dartmouth Street, Boston

COUNTERMEN, BUS BOYS

KITCHEN MEN
WANTED. Apply at
KENMORE LUNCH
526 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
at Kenmore Square

ELEVATOR OPERATOR

For Apartment House, Middle-aged man ac-
ceptable. Apply to Mrs. Shannon, State St.
Trust Co. Real Estate Dept. Corner State and
Commercial, Boston

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

DRY CLEANING, Precision Tailor, Alter-
ations, Radio Repairs and Technicians
OBER: Woodworking mill exp.
TECH MACH. TEND. MEN: All kinds
INDUSTRIAL ENGRS & METHOD ENGRS.
RESEARCH CHEMISTS: See manual part
DESIGNERS: Tool, concrete, mach.
OFFICE BOYS: Excellent openings
PURCHASING DEPT. CLERK: Must type
BANK CLERKS: Nite work
STENOGRAPHERS: Typists: Several
FOOD SALESMEN: Experienced
WTL CASE 3000 MACH. OPER. Nites

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE housekeeper and cook; Protes-
tant; five in. 27 adult; good home; good wages; best references required.
Write or phone Mrs. H. B. 2, 25
35 Oakley Circle, White Plains, N. Y.
Telephone Gladeside 3465 between hours
of 10-15 or 1-5

FLUSHING, N. Y.—Gen. housekeeper, 3

adults, 2 school children; sleep in. Pl. 3-3618
or Box 100, Suite 150, 500 4th Ave., N. Y. C.
GENERAL downstairs girl, 16 a week; live
in; surroundings; Newton, Mass. Call
PL 1448.

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

INVESTIGATORS: Social serv. or cred. \$100 up
STENOGRAPHERS: Typists: Several
STENOGRAPHERS: Typists: Several
STENOGRAPHERS: Typists: Several
STENOGRAPHERS: Typists: Several

WANTED—RELIABLE Christian Science girl

full care of 6-year schoolboy; simple cooking
for family; permanent position. Phone
WELDON, Plaza 2-7100, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTING service for firms and individ-
uals without bookkeeping, systems installed and
maintained. Monthly taxes. Write Box 10, Suite
150, 500 4th Ave., N. Y. C.

HAVE knowledge of bookkeeping, accounting

and general office practice; references. Box
2-40, Suite 150, 500 4th Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AFRICAN, Protestant woman, refined back-
ground, experienced with children; mother
children or one woman; references. MRS. M.
DEFOUR, 15 Hendricks Ave., Norwalk, Conn.

CHILD'S NURSE desires position, one child

preferred; Protestant; best references. Tel.
MONT 4-1000, Mrs. M. V. 2044, M. V. C.

EXPERIENCED housekeeper, Protestant, de-

sires position in small school or institution;
excellent planning and supervisory work.
A-1. Suite 150, 500 4th Ave., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER-EXECUTIVE

excellent general law practice, also trust assets;
excellent salary; references. Box 2-40, Suite
150, 500 4th Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG lady attending interior decorating

class 2 mornings weekly wishes work assist-
ing in N. Y. C. interior decorating class. Mrs.
M. Cade, 112 E. 64th, N. Y. C. RH. 4-9079.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china,
brass, silver, etc. Write: HENRY KOSTER,
Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7665.

AWARDINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian
Blinds, Storm Windows, etc. Write: HENRY
HOME SPECIALTIES, 81000 Worcester
St., 2nd Floor, Framingham 3151 (Mass.).

BEAUTY SHOPS

EDNA BEAUTY SHOP, 417 Washington St.,
Boston. Edna Beauty Shop, 417 Washington St.,
Boston. Edna Beauty Shop, 417 Washington St.,
Boston.

CLEANING AND DYEING

ANDERSON'S 5-HOUR SUPER CLEANERS
182 Erie Park Ave., Boston. Anderson's 5-Hour
Super Cleaners, 182 Erie Park Ave., Boston.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 16 W. 47th St.,
N. Y. C. Instruction for adults and children in
ballroom, tap and ballroom dancing. TR. 7-9400.

DRESSMAKING

BETTY JANE WORTLEY, 28 Cambridge St.,
Boston. Betty Jane Wortley, 28 Cambridge St.,
Boston. Betty Jane Wortley, 28 Cambridge St.,
Boston.

FOOD PRODUCTS

DELICIOUS HOME-MADE BROWNIES
Daily, every day. Best ingredients. Write:
Ralph and Ruth Baker's, 510 Main St.,
Brookline, Mass.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

BEAUTIFUL LIVING ROOM COUCH (with
valued high priced merchandise, newly pur-
chased; matching settee, with seating. M.
4-6462, LEX 741 E. 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks,
diamond mounting and resetting. Write:
A. SIMPSON, 213 Washington St., Boston

LAUNDRIES

GLEASON LAUNDRY CO., 1 West Parker
Avenue, Weymouth, N. J. BO 3-1400, 30%
discount cash and carry.

LOST AND FOUND

LADY'S Hamilton gold wrist watch, black
and strap, lost between Dorchester St. and
Pine Street station. Ref. 58; reward. Call
Ken. 2-791 after 6:30, Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE
(Author of "Writing Lessons for Everybody")
VOICE FREEDOM
SINGING...SPEAKING
170 AND 1227 W. 10TH ST. New York City
Consultation by appointment, only.
ENROLLMENT 2-7810
BIBLE READING, voice declaim, English,
public speaking, etc. class or private; bus. Oct.
5. MARJORIE KEITH BLACKBURN, B. L. I.,
24 M. St. Park Drive, Rossmore, 1927, Boston.
PIANO AND ORGAN
Class Work in Rhythm, Harmony, and General
Musicianship for Children and Adults. Adult
classes in listening to records.
KATE M. CHAPIN Telephone
1900 Commonwealth Ave. Aspinwall 0947
Brighton, Mass.

TRUCKING

Est.-E. F. CALDWELL-1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y. Phila. Wash.
N. H. Mr. T. J. Somerset 0978, 11 Dana St.,
Somerville, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rug, silver,
bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWRENCE, 81 Uni-
versity Place, GRAMERCY 1-1111, N. Y. C.
CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS
AND FURS. 1227 W. 10TH ST. N. Y. C.
L. M. Pur. 1 W. 34, nr. 5th St. N. Y. C. WI. 7-7989

WATCH REPAIRING

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing.
Work Guaranteed. R. B. HORN
CO., 429 Washington St., Boston, Tel. 1839.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Enrich Your Home
with Beautiful Autumn
Colors from
G. O. ANDERSON & SON
Incorporated
261 Main St., Medford 2000
342 High St., Medford Mrs. 0800

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

Large Assortment of
FALL HATS
Bags, Underwear, Infant's Wear,
Pillow Cases, Tablecloths.
Wright's Hat Shop
474 Park Ave. Tel. ARL 2853-R

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and
national advertisers
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
You want pictures for your
room or apartment, of course

THEN

why not come to the only
place of the kind which has
the largest supply on hand.
Can frame at any cost, rea-
sonable and right.
Over 60 years in Harvard
and Braintree Squares.

J. F. OLSSON & CO.

Knit-tex Topcoats
For Men
\$37.50
HARVARD
COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
in Harvard Square

SAGE'S

Headquarters for Nationally Advertised
Products—Postum, Spry, Burnett's Mix
90 Church Street Leonard Street
Cambridge Belmont
Tel. 2511 BELmont 4506

YELLOW CABS

Cambridge Taxi Company
Call KIRKLAND 3000
5 BAY STREET
Prompt, Courteous Service

Fiske's

ICE CREAM—CANDY
LUNCHEONS—DINNERS
HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE
KIRKLAND 401
833-835 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
LAF 2185

CONCORD

Monitor Advertised Products
Fresh Baked Goods Daily
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Main Street CON 1000
Middlesex
LAUNDRIES and
CLEANERS
H. E. TOLMAN, Manager
Telephone 400 Maynard, Mass.
Flat Work All Ironed, 54¢ a Dozen
Half Large—Half Small
We do all kinds of dry cleaning
Suits \$1 and up—Dresses \$1 and up

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1884
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DEd. 0051-0052

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and
national advertisers
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET
Vogue Beauty Salon
15 Elm Street—Street Floor
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Tel. 2520

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and
national advertisers
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Springer
FLOWER SHOP
AT WASHINGTON SQ.
115 PHANE BIG. 535
121 REASON STREET
BANCROFT
Have your Fall Wardrobe beautifully
freshened at our modern plant.
Call ASPINWALL 6060
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant
214 North Street

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG

QUALITY
COAL—COKE—OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9 1/2 PRICHARD ST. TEL. 740
GLOUCESTER
WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store
of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts
GREENFIELD
HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent
All Kinds of
Insurance
513 Main Street Tel. 6755
Greenfield, Mass.
FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods
HAVERHILL
For Information regarding local and
national advertisers
phone 6147-N 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except
Sundays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON

LEXINGTON FRUIT MARKET
SELECTED FRUITS
CHOICE MEATS
All Kinds of Vegetables in Season
3151 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1800
LOWELL
For Information regarding local and
national advertisers
phone Lowell 3-2344, Hours: 8 a. m. to 12
daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN

"The House for Service"
FURNITURE
Everything in the
latest designs
A complete home furnishing
establishment.
W. B. GIFFORD
97-99 Market Street
FLOWERS
William Miller & Sons
1888—FLORISTS—1942
384 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LYNN 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and
national advertisers
phone Malden 7798, Hours: 8 a. m. to 12
p. m. daily, except
Sundays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
AT KOTZEN'S
See Our Complete Line of
FLORENCE PRODUCTS
DUAL OVEN
RANGE
GAS RANGES
AND BLOKED
A line of our
complete line of
furniture.
TERMS OF COUNSEL
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 MAIN STREET, MALDEN
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings
THEY LOOK AT
YOUR FEET FIRST
Excellent Shoe Repairing
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
HATS CLEANED
AND BLOKED
CENTRAL SHOE REPAIR
23 Pleasant Street
Malden, Mass. 6748
BUY WAR BONDS FIRST
Then Buy Your
Winter Coat
At
Jordan's
HIGGINS
Since for
the Entire Family
Enna Jetticks
5-6.50
114 Pleasant Street
Malden, Mass.
For Your Valuables
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
Silver Storage
MIDDLESEX COUNTY
NATIONAL BANK
Member Federal Reserve System
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Our Greatest Sale of the New Season!
Joslin's
HARVEST SALE
Now in Progress!
MALDEN SHADE SHOP
31 Irving Street
Malden, Mass. 1622
Venetian Blinds
and
Window Shades
Measured and installed free
MEDFORD
"Medford's Store for Men"
Kirtland and Cradock Hats
Arrow Shirts and Underwear
Durable Underwear
Interwoven Socks
Men's Clothing
O'BRIEN'S
Opposite Medford Theatre
57 Years in Medford Square
First National Bank
In Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL
SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN

For Information regarding local and
national advertisers
phone Malden 7798, Hours: 8 a. m. to 12
p. m. daily, except
Sundays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
AT KOTZEN'S
See Our Complete Line of
FLORENCE PRODUCTS
DUAL OVEN
RANGE
GAS RANGES
AND BLOKED
A line of our
complete line of
furniture.
TERMS OF COUNSEL
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 MAIN STREET, MALDEN
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings
THEY LOOK AT
YOUR FEET FIRST
Excellent Shoe Repairing
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
HATS CLEANED
AND BLOKED
CENTRAL SHOE REPAIR
23 Pleasant Street
Malden, Mass. 6748
BUY WAR BONDS FIRST
Then Buy Your
Winter Coat
At
Jordan's
HIGGINS
Since for
the Entire Family
Enna Jetticks
5-6.50
114 Pleasant Street
Malden, Mass.
For Your Valuables
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
Silver Storage
MIDDLESEX COUNTY
NATIONAL BANK
Member Federal Reserve System
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Our Greatest Sale of the New Season!
Joslin's
HARVEST SALE
Now in Progress!
MALDEN SHADE SHOP
31 Irving Street
Malden, Mass. 1622
Venetian Blinds
and
Window Shades
Measured and installed free
MEDFORD
"Medford's Store for Men"
Kirtland and Cradock Hats
Arrow Shirts and Underwear
Durable Underwear
Interwoven Socks
Men's Clothing
O'BRIEN'S
Opposite Medford Theatre
57 Years in Medford Square
First National Bank
In Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL
SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

MEDFORD

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon or
evening meal served
OPEN UNTIL 9:30 P. M.
45 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

MELROSE

For information regarding local and
national advertisers
Telephone: Melrose 426-2, 3 p. m. to 12
daily, except Sundays and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Clements
THE STORE OF CHEERFUL SERVICE

Savings for You
at our end of your
phone wire. Call us.
MELROSE 3300-1-2-3
"Home of Quality and Service"
MELROSE MEAT SHOP
532-534 Main Street

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS

BENSON COAL CO.

20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047
O. E. HAWES CO.
421 Franklin St., Mel. Highlands
Free Delivery Tel. Mel. 3400-1-2-3
Quality Meats and Groceries

Buy Your
JENNEY GASOLINE
at
Highlands Service Station
Cor. Franklin and Tremont Streets

MILTON

GODFREY COAL CO.
Anthracite
Bituminous
COAL
Fuel
Range
OIL
New England Coke
Delco Oil Burners
64 Adams St., Tel. BLUe Hills 0500

NEEDHAM

See
WILLIAM E. LIMRIC
for All Forms of Insurance
Office Home
40 Broad St. Boston, N.B. 0000
"Building a Business on Service"
KINNE'S PHARMACY
Needham, Needham Hts. 0981 - Tel. - 0986
Luncheon, Candy
Ice Cream, Toiletries
Dependable Merchandise
and Service

NEW BEDFORD

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANERS
BUSH & CO., Inc.
Established 1885
CLEANERS AND DYERS
512 Pleasant St. Dial 5-7805 or 5-7804
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANERS

NEWTON

For information regarding local and
national advertisers
Telephone: Bigelow 0494, Hours: 8 to 12
a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday
1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★★★★★★★★★
SAVING
An Old American Custom
A Modern Wartime
Necessity
NEWTON Savings Bank
"The Place for My Savings"

VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed
Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
961 Center Street
BIG. 0072

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS
909S ST
BROADLINE
1301 BEACON STREET
SEA. 2002

MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
961 Center Street
BIG. 0072

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS
909S ST
BROADLINE
1301 BEACON STREET
SEA. 2002

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Tel. 988
Las. 988
Las. 988
Las. 988
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
OFFICIAL INSPECTION
STATION
239 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
1115 BEACON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1115 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

FUEL OIL
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.
Sally Wheeler
Tailored and Dressy Wools
Mises and Women
Afternoon Frocks of Crepe
and Velveteen
American Golfers
Sizes 10 to 44 and Half Sizes
831 Beacon St., next to S. S. Pierce

FUEL OILS
COKE • COAL
Oil Burner Service
LUTHER PAUL CO.
BIG. 0590-0591

NEWTONVILLE

J. LILIAN VANDEVERE
Teacher of Piano
Special Attention to Beginners
Evening Adult Piano Ensemble Group
Class and Private Lessons
Residence Studio, 64 Wyoming Road
Telephone LAS 0513

Star Market Co.

Free Delivery and Charge Privileges
at the Lowest Supermarket Prices!
Every nationally-known brand at its
lowest possible price!

BE COMFORTABLE
Save Money and Fuel
This Winter
Install storm windows and doors now.
Free estimates. Call BIG. 7097.
PECK LUMBER CO.
247 NORTHVILLE AVENUE

NORTHAMPTON
Hazel Brook Coal, Koppers Coke
Kimco Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
Kimball & Cary Company
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

PITTSFIELD
Smart Fall Shoes
Several Styles in
Tailored and Dress-Up Types
at the
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 North Street

AGRICULTURAL
NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Stetson
Dry Cleaners
35 Federal Street Tel. 4525

KULDA'S
ICE CREAM AND SODAS
SANDWICHES—LUNCHEONS
Soda Fountain Delicacies
38 SOUTH STREET
For REAL VALUE
Buy Real Quality Coal from
The Real Coopers
Myra E. Cooper Harold A. Cooper
COOPER BUILDING Dial 6475
North Side of Fenn St.

Ask for free booklet on
THREE MORTGAGE PLANS
BERKSHIRE COUNTY
SAVINGS BANK
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Lubrication
Vulcanizing
Washing
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND
BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Center Sts. H. S. Babbitt
Pittsfield Milk Exchange
INC.
Highest Quality
Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicious Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

QUINCY
For information regarding local and
national advertisers
Telephone: Bigelow 0494, Hours: 8 to 12
a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday
1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★★★★★★★★★
SAVING
An Old American Custom
A Modern Wartime
Necessity
NEWTON Savings Bank
"The Place for My Savings"

VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed
Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
961 Center Street
BIG. 0072

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS
909S ST
BROADLINE
1301 BEACON STREET
SEA. 2002

MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
961 Center Street
BIG. 0072

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS
909S ST
BROADLINE
1301 BEACON STREET
SEA. 2002

MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
961 Center Street
BIG. 0072

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS
909S ST
BROADLINE
1301 BEACON STREET
SEA. 2002

MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
961 Center Street
BIG. 0072

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS
909S ST
BROADLINE
1301 BEACON STREET
SEA. 2002

MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
961 Center Street
BIG. 0072

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS
909S ST
BROADLINE
1301 BEACON STREET
SEA. 2002

MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
961 Center Street
BIG. 0072

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS
909S ST
BROADLINE
1301 BEACON STREET
SEA. 2002

MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
961 Center Street
BIG. 0072

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS
909S ST
BROADLINE
1301 BEACON STREET
SEA. 2002

MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
961 Center Street
BIG. 0072

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS
909S ST
BROADLINE
1301 BEACON STREET
SEA. 2002

MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
961 Center Street
BIG. 0072

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY

Every Banking Con-
venience at Three
Offices:
Quincy Center
Weston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

GAMBLE'S MARKET
featuring Wilson's
Tender Made Ham
1551 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 3600
Prompt Delivery Service

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
NEW LOCATION
7-11 Cottage Avenue

DUSTPROOFED
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
15 Western Avenue, Woburn Tel. 0820

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

READING
For information regarding local and
national advertisers
Telephone: Bigelow 0494, Hours: 8 to 12
a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday
1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★★★★★★★★★
Complete
Banking
Service
at your disposal
★
FIRST
NATIONAL
BANK
of Reading
Edward F. Parker, President

C. W. SPEAR
37 Central St., Wakefield, Mass.
Pure Milk, Cream
Buttermilk
Eggs—Butter
Cream Cheese
Phone 0610
For Delivery

"Buy Coal Now"
Percy N. Sweetser
Tel. Reading 0044
Call for advice on your
heating problems

Oil Burning Equipment
and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

L. M. JOHNSON
Distributors of
Purina Chows in Checkered Bags
Dog, Cat, Bird and Fish Foods
Goldfish and Aquatic Plants
Field Seeds—Bulbs for Fall Planting
Hay, Straw, Fertilizers
4 HAVEN ST. Tel. Res. 1191 READING

SALEM
Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
EDWARDS
134 Essex Street
Salem
\$5 to \$6.50

GERTRUDE METCALFE
Milliner
NEW FALL HATS
In New Location
306 Essex Street, SALEM

SOMERVILLE
★★★★★★★★★
Star Market Co.
LOWEST PRICES EVERY DAY!
It makes no difference what day you
choose to shop—we have the lowest
prices every single day of the week!
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQUARE
GROSS CLEANERS
1916 Broadway Rem. 0022
2888 Myrtle Ave. Rem. 0023
15 College Ave., Davis Square

Expert Work on Cleansing,
Remodeling, Repairing
FREE CALL AND DELIVERY
LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Visit Our New Location
15 HOLLAND ST., DAVIS SQUARE
Where we can meet your door for Men's,
Women's and Children's Dress and Sport

For information regarding local and
national advertisers
Telephone: Bigelow 0494, Hours: 8 to 12
a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday
1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★★★★★★★★★
SAVING
An Old American Custom
A Modern Wartime
Necessity
NEWTON Savings Bank
"The Place for My Savings"

VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed
Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
961 Center Street
BIG. 0072

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS
909S ST
BROADLINE
1301 BEACON STREET
SEA. 2002

MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
961 Center Street
BIG. 0072

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS
909S ST
BROADLINE
1301 BEACON STREET
SEA. 2002

MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
961 Center Street
BIG. 0072

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS
909S ST
BROADLINE
1301 BEACON STREET
SEA. 2002

MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
961 Center Street
BIG. 0072

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS
909S ST
BROADLINE
1301 BEACON STREET
SEA. 2002

MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
961 Center Street
BIG. 0072

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS
909S ST
BROADLINE
1301 BEACON STREET
SEA. 2002

MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
961 Center Street
BIG. 0072

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS
909S ST
BROADLINE
1301 BEACON STREET
SEA. 2002

MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
961 Center Street
BIG. 0072

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS
909S ST
BROADLINE
1301 BEACON STREET
SEA. 2002

MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
961 Center Street
BIG. 0072

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS
909S ST
BROADLINE
1301 BEACON STREET
SEA. 2002

MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
961 Center Street
BIG. 0072

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS
909S ST
BROADLINE
1301 BEACON STREET
SEA. 2002

MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
961 Center Street
BIG. 0072

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS
909S ST
BROADLINE
1301 BEACON STREET
SEA. 2002

MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
961 Center Street
BIG. 0072

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS
909S ST
BROADLINE
1301 BEACON STREET
SEA. 2002

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and
national advertisers
Telephone: Bigelow 0494, Hours: 8 to 12
a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday
1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Blanchard's Jenney Service
JENNEY
CORPORATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH
CORPORATE AND MEDICAL SERVICES
GILMAN SQUARE
SOMERVILLE 02046
Repairing and your favorite
Line of Accessories

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Oil Burners
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
28-40 PARK STREET ROM. 8319

S. POSSICK CO.
Furniture and Upholstering
Complete line of Furniture and Rugs
Slip Covers Made to Order
389 Summer St., Davis Sq. Som. 0746

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Store
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

ROSE HARDWARE CO.
GEORGE ROSE PROP.
MAGOUN SQUARE PROS. 1005-6-7
"FIX IT"
Keep everything in good condition. Range
Burners—Asbestos Pipe Covering—Furnace
and Stove Pipe—Combination Storm Doors
—Weather Strips—Metal and Wood.

SPRINGFIELD
MAISON WOODWORTH-INC.
Beauty Salon
CORRECT HAIR STYLING
by a staff of twenty expert stylists
Three Hundred Thirteen Bridge St.
Telephone 4-7341 Springfield, Mass.
Member International Master Ladies
Hairdressers' Association

Harvey & Lewis Co.
CAMERAS
Skills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

WALTHAM
STETSON HATS
\$5 \$6.50 \$8.50
A good place to buy good clothes
429 Moody St., Wal. 1884
GEO. I. KELLY
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

ADRIAN SMITH
Formerly Supt. for Lewandows
Custom Cleaners
Work Called For
and Delivered
833A Main St. Tel. 4329

WELLESLEY
★ ★ Our Own Clement's Brand
Toiletries and Cleaning Tissues
are satisfying thousands.
Try them.
CLEMENT DRUG STORES
Wellesley Square Wellesley Hills Square
Medford

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH
GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1976

WINTHROP
Lectur's Odorless Cleansing
Three Hour Cleansing Service
Only high quality work is done here. We
specialize in fur. We remodel your fur
coat while it is stored with us.
60 Woodside Avenue Ocean 1128
WE CALL AND DELIVER
B. N. SAMUELS, Inc.
40 Woodside Ave. Ocean 0800

The BEACON PRESS
Commercial Printing and Engraving,
Social and Business
Announcements
35 Putnam Street Winthrop, Mass.
TEL. OCEAN 0021

Worcester
LAURA LOUISE, Inc.
Ready-Made and Custom-Made
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Specializing in Cleaning and
Restyling Hats
21 PEARL STREET DIAL 4-4442

HANSINE ERICKSEN
Expert care of the hair and skin.
MARCELLING
PERMANENT WAVING
FINGERWAVING
22 Pleasant St., Room 323 Phone 4-7558

For All Children's Cold
Weather Clothing
THE CHILDREN'S SHOP
478 Main Street Opposite City Hall
Outfitters to Children from Cradle
to College

For information regarding local and
national advertisers
Telephone: Bigelow 0494, Hours: 8 to 12
a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday
1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★★★★★★★★★
Complete
Banking
Service
at your disposal
★
FIRST
NATIONAL
BANK
of Reading
Edward F. Parker, President

C. W. SPEAR
37 Central St., Wakefield, Mass.
Pure Milk, Cream
Buttermilk
Eggs—Butter
Cream Cheese
Phone 0610
For Delivery

"Buy Coal Now"
Percy N. Sweetser
Tel. Reading 0044
Call for advice on your
heating problems

Oil Burning Equipment
and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

L. M. JOHNSON
Distributors of
Purina Chows in Checkered Bags
Dog, Cat, Bird and Fish Foods
Goldfish and Aquatic Plants
Field Seeds—Bulbs for Fall Planting
Hay, Straw, Fertilizers
4 HAVEN ST. Tel. Res. 1191 READING

SALEM
Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
EDWARDS
134 Essex Street
Salem
\$5 to \$6.50

GERTRUDE METCALFE
Milliner
NEW FALL HATS
In New Location
306 Essex Street, SALEM

SOMERVILLE
★★★★★★★★★
Star Market Co.
LOWEST PRICES EVERY DAY!
It makes no difference what day you
choose to shop—we have the lowest
prices every single day of the week!
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQUARE
GROSS CLEANERS
1916 Broadway Rem. 0022
2888 Myrtle Ave. Rem. 0023
15 College Ave., Davis Square

Expert Work on Cleansing,
Remodeling, Repairing
FREE CALL AND DELIVERY
LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Visit Our New Location
15 HOLLAND ST., DAVIS SQUARE
Where we can meet your door for Men's,
Women's and Children's Dress and Sport

For information regarding local and
national advertisers
Telephone: Bigelow 0494, Hours: 8 to 12
a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday
1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★★★★★★★★★
Complete
Banking
Service
at your disposal
★
FIRST
NATIONAL
BANK
of Reading
Edward F. Parker, President

C. W. SPEAR
37 Central St., Wakefield, Mass.
Pure Milk, Cream
Buttermilk
Eggs—Butter
Cream Cheese
Phone 0610
For Delivery

"Buy Coal Now"
Percy N. Sweetser
Tel. Reading 0044
Call for advice on your
heating problems

Oil Burning Equipment
and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

L. M. JOHNSON
Distributors of
Purina Chows in Checkered Bags
Dog, Cat, Bird and Fish Foods
Goldfish and Aquatic Plants
Field Seeds—Bulbs for Fall Planting
Hay, Straw, Fertilizers
4 HAVEN ST. Tel. Res. 1191 READING

SALEM
Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
EDWARDS
134 Essex Street
Salem
\$5 to \$6.50

GERTRUDE METCALFE
Milliner
NEW FALL HATS
In New Location
306 Essex Street, SALEM

SOMERVILLE
★★★★★★★★★
Star Market Co.
LOWEST PRICES EVERY DAY!
It makes no difference what day you
choose to shop—we have the lowest
prices every single day of the week!
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQUARE
GROSS CLEANERS
1916 Broadway Rem. 0022
2888 Myrtle Ave. Rem. 0023
15 College Ave., Davis Square

Expert Work on Cleansing,
Remodeling, Repairing
FREE CALL AND DELIVERY
LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Visit Our New Location
15 HOLLAND ST., DAVIS SQUARE
Where we can meet your door for Men's,
Women's and Children's Dress and Sport

For information regarding local and
national advertisers
Telephone: Bigelow 0494, Hours: 8 to 12
a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday</

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and
Puzzles, Art and ComicsAnecdotes, Sunny Hours,
Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.ENGLAND
PORTSMOUTH and
SOUTHSEA**HANDLEYS**
Palmerston and Osborne Rd.
SOUTHSEA
Fashions • Furnishings
MAN'S SHOP
Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing
TELEPHONE 2241

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd.
RICHMOND.
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers
in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday**John Keay and Son, Ltd.**
High Class GROCERIES and
PROVISION MERCHANTS
Efficient Service Guaranteed
5 HILL, RISE, Richmond, and at
Post Office, Petersham
Tel. 4907-4000 Richmond

SALISBURY

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
1, CATHEDRAL STREET, SALISBURY.
Also at—
61-63, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
62, 63, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
4, Cathedral Close, Exeter.
18-22, 14, South Street, Worthing.**ISOBEL SUTHERLAND**
Court Hairdresser
71, New Street, Salisbury Tel. 3717

Permanent Waving • Cosmetics

SEVENOAKS

THE "JEWELLERS"
OF THE DISTRICT
Est. nearly a century
STEVENSON & CO.
3, London Road, Sevenoaks**H. MORRIS**
62, High Street Phone 570
Complete Outfitter for
Gentlemen and Boys
Agent for Burberry's Weatherproofs,
Tress & Lincoln Bennett Hats
and MAENSON Clothes**Le Gant**
Corsetry
Helen Stringer
Specialist in
HIGH-GRADE
KNITWEAR
Phone—871**JAMES OUTRAM**
BEEHIVE BOOT STORE
"K" Footwear
Lotus & Delta
50, High Street**URIDGE'S**
STORES
SEVENOAKS
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE

SUTTON COLDFIELD

THE JEWEL
BOX
CHARLES ANTONIO
MANEY
TEL. 2933
Special Lines—
GOOD SELECTION OF PEARLS
AND GEMSTONE RINGS
also at 17 High St. Sutton Coldfield**Doris Fryer**
invites you to see her
COSTUMES, DAY and
EVENING GOWNS,
COATS, KNITWEAR and
FOUR COATS**A. E. HORNE**
Confectioner and Bread Specialist
ROYAL BAKERY
SUTTON COLDFIELD
Dist. 877, 2593
Try our Delicious Cakes
for Tea. Noted for Pure
Home-Made Bread and
Confectionery. Awarded
Numerous Silver Cups,
Medals and Diplomas.

SUTTON—Surrey

O. W. ANNETTS
PRINTSELLER PICTUREFRAMER
ARTIST MATERIALS
130 HIGH STREET, SUTTON
AND AT EPSOM**DUGANS**
Outfitters and Tailors are noted for
Quality and Good Service
54, High St. Tel. Victoria 0888

TEIGNMOUTH

REGENT CAFE
(Thomas & Son)
TEIGNMOUTH
Bakers—Confectioners
Quality and Service. Phone 41
Also Courtesy Restaurant
Newton Abbot

TONBRIDGE

Frank East
FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNISHINGS
"The Attractive Place to Shop"
3, 5 and 7 High St. Phone 93
TONBRIDGEENGLAND
TORQUAY**Edward Henry Sermon**
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10**THE BON-BON SHOP**
(J. C. Osmond)
8a VICTORIA PARADE
Chocolates, Confectionery**W. A. DEAKINS**
Builder Decorator
29, Ilsham Road, Wellswood
Torquay Phone 3504**JAMES TAYLOR**
19, Lucas Street, Torquay Tel. 2566
Footwear
All Leading Makers
Repairs receive prompt attention.**T. L. HARDING & SONS**
Market Street Limited
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
IRONMONGERS PLUMBERS
Central Heating Installations
Phone 2279**CARNELLIS LTD.**
21, Fleet Street, Torquay
Florist—Fruiterer
Wedding Bouquets, etc.
PHONE 3305**F. H. WILLS Ltd.**
Complete House Furnishers
Carpets and Curtains a Specialty
9, 10, 11, Lucas Street, Torquay
PHONE 2014**TRACES' LIMITED**
DAIRY PRODUCE
124, Reddenhill Road, T. Ford Street
Babbacombe Phone 871308
Fruit, Vegetables, and Poultry
122, Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe
Phone 871308**TUNBRIDGE WELLS**
PAYNE & SON
Old Established Goldsmiths
and Silversmiths
Always an interesting
selection of Anti-
que and Second-
hand Silver, Jew-
ellery Bargains**WOLVERHAMPTON**
THE WOOL SHOP
and
THE HOME ARTISTIC
Everything for Knitting
and Needlework
89, Darlington Street Phone 21898**ROUND THE CLOCK**
CLEANERS
Repairs and Alterations
by Expert Tailor
HERTHA HARRIS 33 VICTORIA ST.**THE LITTLE GALLERY**
62, Chapel Ash
still has a selection of presents,
Modern or Antique
Also
Christmas Cards and Calendars

WORTHING

L. C. ALLEN
Grocery and Provision Stores
3, Ocean Parade, Ferring.
Phone Goring by Sea 42345**JOHN K. HUBBARD LTD.**
Everything for
Feminine Attire
Worthing Telephone 1320

Wales

R. LLOYD
CHEMIST
93, Queen Street, Cardiff
For TOILET
ACCESSORIES, etc.
Ask to see the new Compass Camera
"The Complete Camera"
ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES**ERROBERTS**
LIMITED
KINGWAY HOUSE, CARDIFF
Branches: 1, Park Hall Buildings,
also 15/16, Mount Street, Square
COMPLETE NAVAL, MILITARY
and AIR FORCE
Tailors and OutfittersSend it to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by send-
ing your clothes to a reliable launder.

FACTS FIGURES

**TURN IN YOUR
SCRAP
TO-DAY!**
**IT'S A FACT
THE FIRST AUTO
RACE WAS HELD ON
THANKSGIVING DAY
1895 OVER A 52-
MILE COURSE, AND
WON BY CHASE, DURYEA
AT AN AVERAGE SPEED
OF 7 1/2 M.P.H.**
**TORTOISES FOUND ON
THE GALAPAGOS
ISLANDS WEIGH UP TO
400 POUNDS**
K. PARRIS

Did You Ever Wonder

How Photographs Can Be Sent From Airplanes
In Flight?

Scenes and objects of military importance photographed from scouting and observation planes were much used during World War I. In those days, however, the officers at headquarters were compelled to wait until the scouting plane returned (if it returned at all) then the films had to be taken from the plane, developed and printed before the results could be studied.

Today, however, when a photo-

ers, such marks would have no significance.

At headquarters, however, there is an exact duplicate of the pilot's map drawn on transparent celluloid. The marks received by radio from the scouting plane, when placed under the celluloid map, complete the message to headquarters perfectly, revealing the exact location of the observed enemy positions.

—W. P. Kearsbey

graph of a strategic point is made from a plane, it is possible for it to be developed right in the plane in less than a minute and transmitted to army headquarters by radio immediately thereafter.

The process used involves a beam of light which scans the picture. The light and shade in the picture causes variations in the amount of light reflected from the picture surface, and by means of a photoelectric cell these light variations are changed to variations in electrical impulses. These electrical impulses are sent by radio to the receiving station, where the transmitted image is reproduced.

A particularly ingenious device enables the pilot to send the exact location of vital enemy gun emplacements, hangars, entrenched positions, etc., without fear of wireless "eaves-droppers." To do this, the pilot uses a map on which the lines are printed in red. Due to the fact that the scanning device is insensitive to red, the pilot can mark the location of observed vital spots on the map in black ink and only the black marks will be transmitted to headquarters. Even if intercepted by enemy radio receive-

LIBERTY LIMERICKS

Said a veteran pitcher,
"Bull" Penn,
"We're headin' for victory,
mas,
So push up your limits
For Bonds to back
Nimitz—
I'm plodding one dollar in
ten!"

U. S. Treasury Dept.

U. S. Treasury Dept.

U. S. Treasury Dept.

U. S. Treasury Dept.

U. S. Treasury Dept.

U. S. Treasury Dept.

U. S. Treasury Dept.

U. S. Treasury Dept.

In Lighter Vein

Returned With Thanks

Cooking was the young wife's hobby, and what she lacked in skill she made up in zeal.

One day, when a neighbor's small boy ran an errand for her, she rewarded him with a generous helping of jam tart which she had made with her own fair hands.

A few minutes later the youngster was back again.

"Thank you very much for the jam," he said, with shy politeness. "Here's your bit of board back!"

—Answers.

A Twin Taster?

Miss S., a clever secretary, though rather intolerant, was taking up tating as a hobby.

Entering the needlework department of a smart Washington shop, she said crisply, "I am looking for a shattin tattle."

"A what, madam?" asked the young clerk politely.

"Why, you know," answered Miss S. tartly, "a shattin tattle."

"Shuttin tattle?" repeated the now completely bewildered little clerk.

"If you were an alert and intelligent employee," continued Miss S. icily, "you would know very well that what I am looking for is a tuttin shattle."

Daily Anecdote

Sold Himself

The Speaker of the House was faced with the task of selecting a messenger, as is usual at the opening of the Legislature. He inquired the boys' names and qualifications, in order that he might make the proper selection. He came in the course of his examination to a youngster, about ten years old, a bright-looking lad.

"Well, sir," said he, "what is your name?"

"John Hancock," was the answer.

"What?" declared the Speaker, "you are not the one who signed the Declaration of Independence, are you?"

"No, sir," replied the lad, stretching himself to his utmost proportions, "but I would be if I had been there."

"All right, you're hired," said the Speaker.

COMMUNITY READING CENTRE

**Community Newspaper**
Owing to drastic cuts in British newspaper production, a large London department store has inaugurated a community reading center. The employees bring their own newspapers to the store and they are posted for the benefit of patrons.**Latex Lyric**
(With Obvious Analogies)
I think that I shall never see
A tire unsired by a tree,
A tube without a patch or hole
Whose ancestry is Thiokol.
Or heels to ease pedestrian stress
Well wrought from good old Buna-S.
Our streets with grass will soon be green,
While Congress argues butadiene.
To dream of tires made from Butyl,
Is pleasant, but it's also futile.
Let's rubber seize from Japanese,
Not vainly wait for RFC's.

—The United States News.

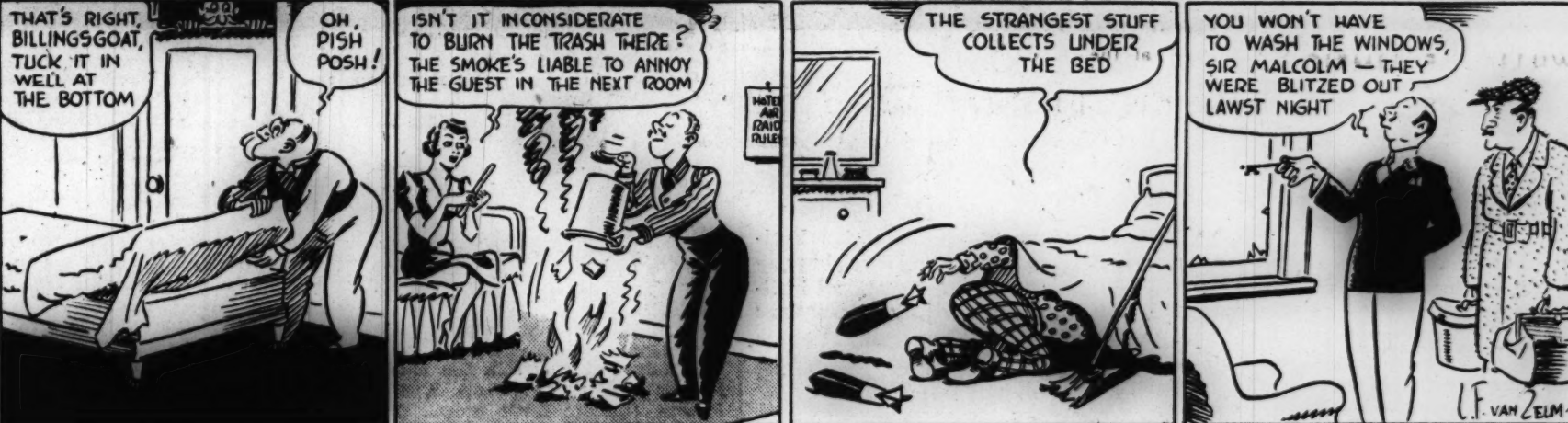
Brevities
Punch ©: An ornithologist speaks of a South American bird that flies upside-down and cannot see below. It's not missing much, with the world in its present state.**Pathfinder**: Guess he is pretty busy now at what he is doing, but we would-be motorists can't help but wish Henry J. Kaiser had gone in for synthetic rubber.**Pathfinder**: Guess he is pretty busy now at what he is doing, but we would-be motorists can't help but wish Henry J. Kaiser had gone in for synthetic rubber.**Pathfinder**: Guess he is pretty busy now at what he is doing, but we would-be motorists can't help but wish Henry J. Kaiser had gone in for synthetic rubber.**Pathfinder**: Guess he is pretty busy now at what he is doing, but we would-be motorists can't help but wish Henry J. Kaiser had gone in for synthetic rubber.**Pathfinder**: Guess he is pretty busy now at what he is doing, but we would-be motorists can't help but wish Henry J. Kaiser had gone in for synthetic rubber.**Pathfinder**: Guess he is pretty busy now at what he is doing, but we would-be motorists can't help but wish Henry J. Kaiser had gone in for synthetic rubber.**Pathfinder**: Guess he is pretty busy now at what he is doing, but we would-be motorists can't help but wish Henry J. Kaiser had gone in for synthetic rubber.**Pathfinder**: Guess he is pretty busy now at what he is doing, but we would-be motorists can't help but wish Henry J. Kaiser had gone in for synthetic rubber.**Pathfinder**: Guess he is pretty busy now at what he is doing, but we would-be motorists can't help but wish Henry J. Kaiser had gone in for synthetic rubber.**Pathfinder**: Guess he is pretty busy now at what he is doing, but we would-be motorists can't help but wish Henry J. Kaiser had gone in for synthetic rubber.**Pathfinder**: Guess he is pretty busy now at what he is doing, but we would-be motorists can't help but wish Henry J. Kaiser had gone in for synthetic rubber.**Pathfinder**: Guess he is pretty busy now at what he is doing, but we would-be motorists can't help but wish Henry J. Kaiser had gone in for synthetic rubber.**Pathfinder**: Guess he is pretty busy now at what he is doing, but we would-be motorists can't help but wish Henry J. Kaiser had gone in for synthetic rubber.**Pathfinder**: Guess he is pretty busy now at what he is doing, but we would-be motorists can't help but wish Henry J. Kaiser had gone in for synthetic rubber.**Pathfinder**: Guess he is pretty busy now at what he is doing, but we would-be motorists can't help but wish Henry J. Kaiser had gone in for synthetic rubber.**Pathfinder**: Guess he is pretty busy now at what he is doing, but we would-be motorists can't help but wish Henry J. Kaiser had gone in for synthetic rubber.**Pathfinder**: Guess he is pretty busy now at what he is doing, but we would-be motorists can't help but wish Henry J. Kaiser had gone in for synthetic rubber.**Pathfinder**: Guess he is pretty busy now at what he is doing, but we would-be motorists can't help but wish Henry J. Kaiser had gone in for synthetic rubber.**Pathfinder**: Guess he is pretty busy now at what he is doing, but we would-be motorists can't help but wish Henry J. Kaiser had gone in for synthetic rubber.**Pathfinder**: Guess he is pretty busy now at what he is doing, but we would-be motorists can't help but wish Henry J. Kaiser had gone in for synthetic rubber.**Pathfinder**: Guess he is pretty busy now at what he is doing, but we would-be motorists can't help but wish Henry J. Kaiser had gone in for synthetic rubber.**Pathfinder**: Guess he is pretty busy now at what he is doing, but we would-be motorists can't help but wish Henry J. Kaiser had gone in for synthetic rubber.**Pathfinder**: Guess he is pretty busy now at what he is doing, but we would-be motorists can't help but wish Henry J. Kaiser had gone in for synthetic rubber.**Pathfinder**: Guess he is pretty busy now at what he is doing, but we would-be motorists can't help but wish Henry J. Kaiser had gone in for synthetic rubber.**Pathfinder**: Guess he is pretty busy now at what he is doing, but we would-be motorists can't help but wish Henry J. Kaiser had gone in for synthetic rubber.**Pathfinder**: Guess he is pretty busy now at what he is doing, but we would-be motorists can't help but wish Henry J. Kaiser had gone in for synthetic rubber.**Pathfinder**: Guess he is pretty busy now at what he is doing, but we would-be motorists can't help but wish Henry J. Kaiser had gone in for synthetic rubber.**Pathfinder**: Guess he is pretty busy now at what he is doing, but we would-be motorists can't help but wish Henry J. Kaiser had gone in for synthetic rubber.**Pathfinder**: Guess he is pretty busy now at what he is doing, but we would-be motorists can't help but wish Henry J. Kaiser had gone in for synthetic rubber.**Pathfinder**: Guess he is pretty busy now at what he is doing, but we would-be motorists can't help but wish Henry J. Kaiser had gone in for synthetic rubber.**Pathfinder**: Guess he is pretty busy now at what he is doing, but we would-be motorists can't help but wish Henry J. Kaiser had gone in for synthetic rubber.**Pathfinder**: Guess he is pretty busy now at what he is doing, but we would-be motorists can't help but wish Henry J. Kaiser had gone in for synthetic rubber.**Pathfinder**: Guess he is pretty busy now at what he is doing, but we would-be motorists can't help but wish Henry J. Kaiser had gone in for synthetic rubber.I Record only
the Sunny Hours**Reader's Comment**
"One farmer's labor-shortage problem was solved by eleven railroad shompen. After finishing their railroad work on the night shift, they shocked his 35 acres of oats by noon—and refused payment." —Association of American Railroads.

Writes the contributor who forwarded the above item: "It's refreshing to read of such giving when so many refuse vital work unless they are paid enormous salaries."

"How little room there would be left in newspapers if only the good deeds we never hear about were revealed and recorded."—M. C. Holliston, Mass.

English in Sweden
English is the most popular foreign language taught in Sweden's primary schools. Last year, of 250 classes devoted to foreign languages, 230 studied English.A Verse
for Today...For we are his work-
manship, created in
Christ Jesus unto good
works, which God hath
before ordained that we
should walk in them.—
EPH. 2:10

NEWS ITEM—LONDON—BECAUSE OF LABOR SHORTAGE HOTEL GUESTS ARE WARNED THEY MAY HAVE TO MAKE OWN BEDS & KEEP ROOMS CLEAN

**Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Footsteps in Reverse**
By LE PELLEY**The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Poor Sponge!**
By RODGERS**The Adventures of Waddles—Jack Frost Takes Over**
By THE HAGERS

